



Gourmet tour & travel



UDONTHANI PROVINCIAL
ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION

อุบลราชธานี

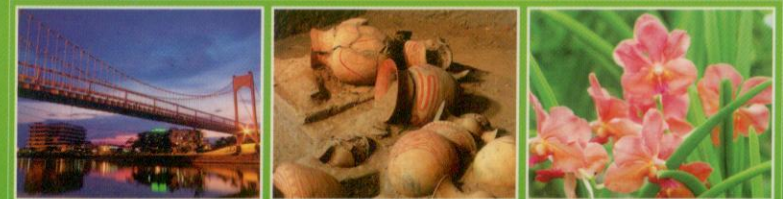
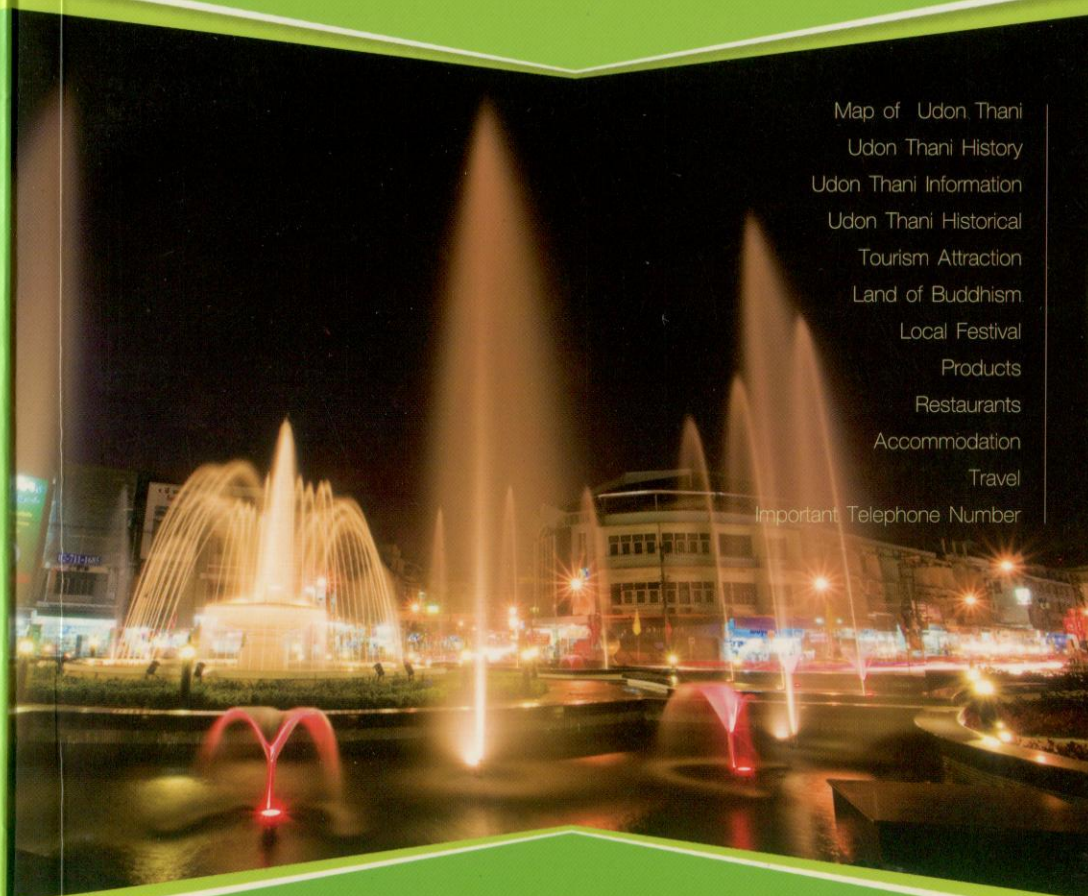


UDON THANI MUNICIPALITY

Udon Guide Book

Gourmet tour & travel

Map of Udon Thani
Udon Thani History
Udon Thani Information
Udon Thani Historical
Tourism Attraction
Land of Buddhism
Local Festival
Products
Restaurants
Accommodation
Travel
Important Telephone Number



UDONTHANI PROVINCIAL
ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION



UDON THANI MUNICIPALITY

Produce by



Message from the Governor

Eating and travelling is a method of creating happiness with our life in a very easy way. I believe that this can also open up our life's views and experiences in a good way, especially during the time we go to a place we have never been to before, or somewhere that we have been to, as sometimes there are still new experiences waiting for us.

Like Udon Thani Province that has existed much longer than 100 years when Major General Phrachao Borommawongthoe Krommaluang Prachaksinlapakhom founded the city in 1893. Udon Thani has many interesting places for learning and travelling in the aspects of ancient history as well as other items that have been continuously developed by each generation.

There is also a diversity of tourist attractions in Udon Thani Province comprising history, nature, and traditional culture that reflect the way of life and civilization of the people of the province, as well as more modern locations for exploring.

Most important of all, Udon Thani Province is known for its delectable cuisine of local Thai-Isan dishes. Besides this, there are products made from local intellect such as cloth weaving and basketry, which are local identities of this province and can be easily found.

I would like to hope that this handbook, "Stay, Eat and Travel", will provide readers with new valuable experiences in travelling in Udon Thani as well as provide much happiness.

Hanchai Teekathananont
Chief executive of the provincial
administrative organization

Itthipol Treewatsuwan
Chief executive of the municipality



CONTENTS

Map of Udon Thani 2

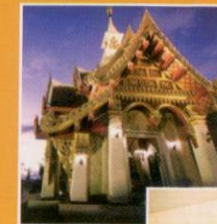
Udon Thani History 5

Udon Thani Information 9

Udon Thani Historical 15

Tourism Attraction 27

Land of Buddhism 53



61 Local Festival

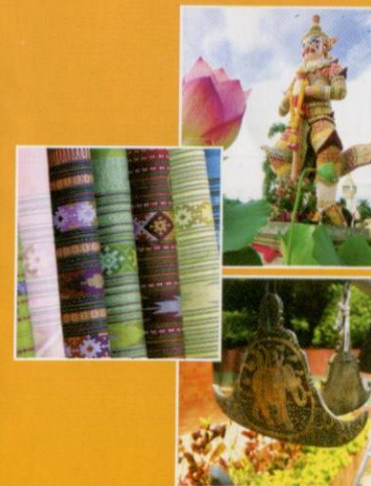
65 Products

73 Restaurants

83 Accommodation

94 Travel

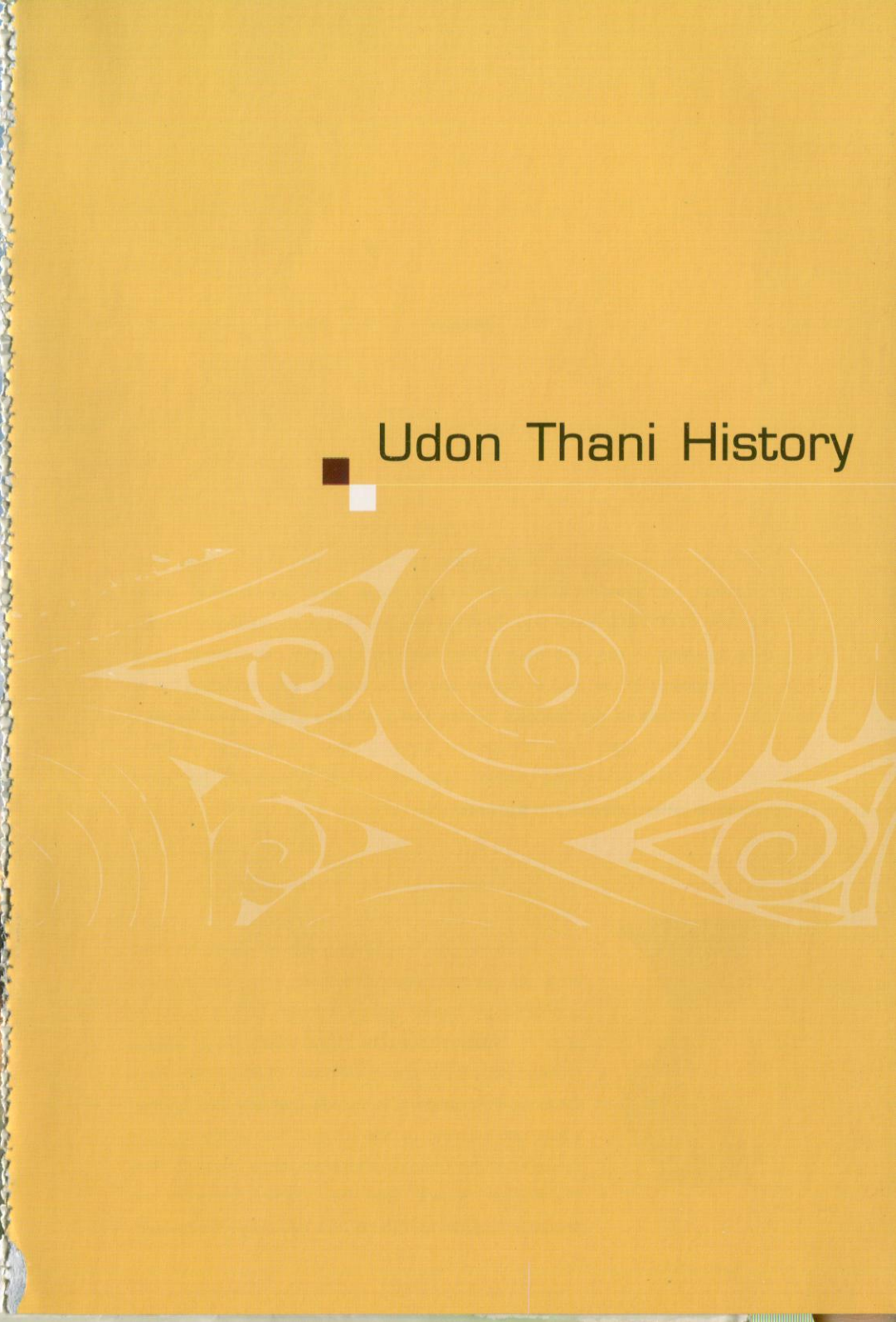
96 Important Telephone number





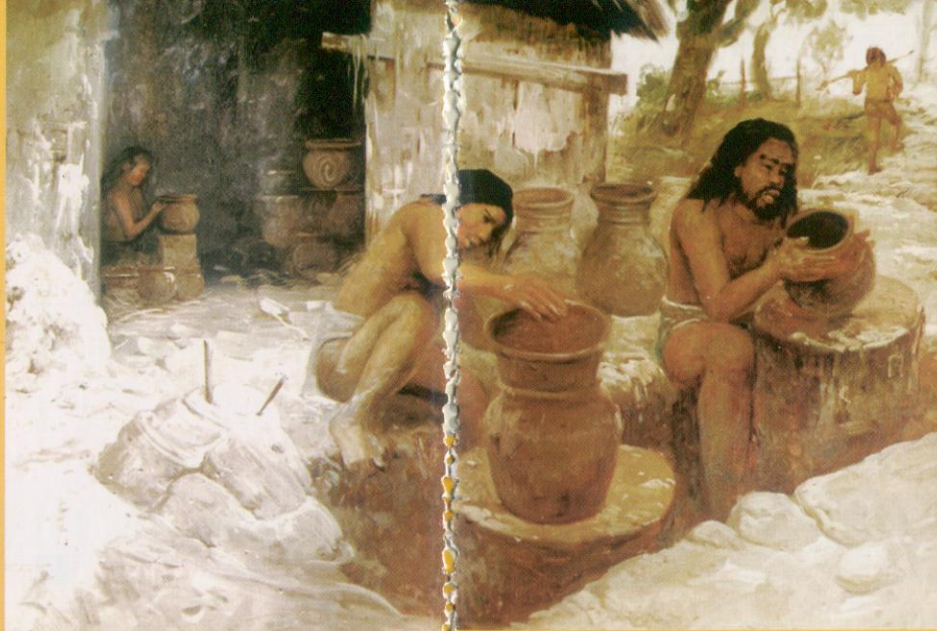


Udon Thani History



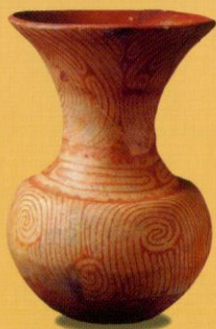
Pre-historical Period

Historical and archeological evidence suggest that the area that is Udon Thani at the present had been inhabited by human beings since pre-historical times—approximately 5,000-7,000 years ago. Findings at Ban Chiang, Nong Haan District, and color drawings on the cave walls of Ban Pue District clearly demonstrate this. It is widely recognized in the field of history and archeology at the international level that the communities of pre-historical human being of Udon Thani Province were highly civilized and might have transported some of their technology to China, especially Ban Chiang's colored pattern ceramics, which is possibly the most ancient colored pattern ceramics in the world.



Historical Period

Following the Ban Chiang age of civilization, the area of Udon Thani Province was continuously populated by human beings through various historical eras of Thailand-Dvaravati (1,200-1,600 B.E.), Lopburi (1,200-1,800 B.E.) and Sukhothai (1,800-2,000 B.E.). Evidence from these eras include Dvaravati and Lopburi steles and painting on the ruins of the temple walls in the area of the Bhupaan mountain range, close to Phra Buddhabaat Buabok, Ban Pue District. However, no historical records from those eras have been discovered.



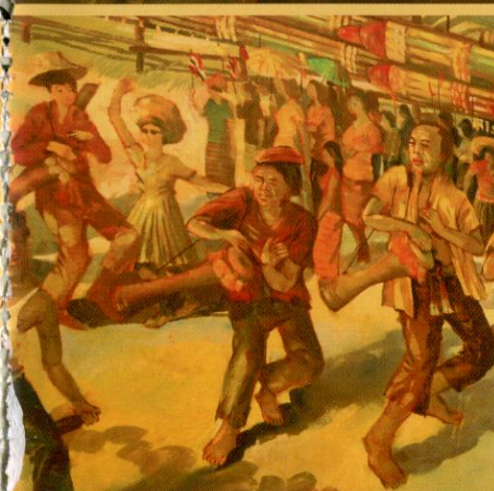
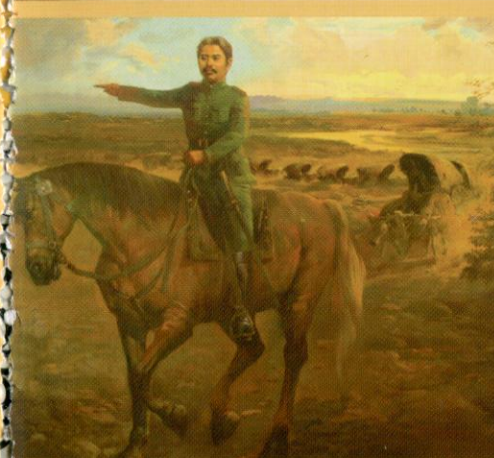
Ayutthaya Period

Subsequently, when Ayutthaya became the capital, the area of Udon Thani reemerged in history. In the year of the dog (2117 B.E.) the king of the Burmese (Burengnong) called upon Thai troops to assist him in an attack of Vientiane. King Mahadhammaraja and King Naresuan the Great were assigned to lead this operation. Nonetheless, when the Thai troops arrived in the town of Nongbua Lamphu, which was a border town of Vientiane, King Naresuan the Great fell ill with smallpox. Consequently, the troops were withdrawn without having engaged in combat. The town of Nongbua Lamphu is believed to have been a highly developed town since the height of the Khmer Empire.

Rattanakosin Period

Later, when the city of Rattanakosin (Bangkok) became the capital, Udon Thani Province became involved in some battles. That is, in the period of 2369-2371 B.E. a group of Laotian rebels led by Prince Anuwong took siege of the city of Nakorn Rajasima. Upon being defeated by the people of Nakorn Rajasima who were under Tao Suranaree's leadership, Prince Anuwong's troops retreated to Nongbua Lamphu and continued to fight with Thai troops and the people of Nongbua Lamphu until completely defeated.

Towards the end of the reign of King Mongkut (Rama IV), around 2411 B.E., there was a disturbance in the Lao Puan region because a band of 'Hor' people (a group of Chinese local people of northeastern Thailand) attacked and robbed Thai people in the Lao Puan. Thai troops were deployed to quell the Hor bandits temporarily.



In 2428 B.E., during the reign of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V), the Hor bandits reemerged and caused disturbances in the Lao Puan region on the eastern bank of the Mekong River. They appeared to be even more destructive than the previous attack. King Chulalongkorn appointed Krommuen Prachaksilpakom (founder of the Thong-yai family) as supreme commander of the south and appointed Chaomuen Waiworanaat as supreme commander of the north in the expedition to vanquish the Hor. It was known only as Baan Maakkeang or Baan Duer Maakkeang, which was under administrative control of the town of Nongkhai in the Lao Puan region. Krommuen Prachaksilpakom, supreme commander of the south, led his troops through Baan Maakkeang and successfully pacified the Hor. Subsequently, Thailand came into conflict with France because France wanted to colonize. King Chulalongkorn wisely decided to sacrifice small parts of the country's territory to secure Thailand's independence. Hence, he yielded territories on the east bank of the Mekong River to France. One condition of the treaty between Thailand and France, which was subsequently signed, prohibited Thai troops from being stationed within 25 km. radius of the banks of the Mekong River. Also, according to the same treaty, no fort or buildings for military purpose that belong to Thailand is to be established within that area.

Thus, the Thai military unit that was stationed in the town of Nongkhai, which was a major town of the Lao Puan region and was under the supervision of Krommuen Prachaksilpakom, had to be

relocated further inland to a village called Ban Duer Maakkeang. This village was more than 50 km. away from the Mekong River. Krommuen Prachaksilpakom decided to relocate his military headquarters to Ban Duer Maakkeang because the village was in a good location. It had many water sources such as, Na Kluer. Hence, unlike other important towns of the past, Udon Thani Province was established mostly due to reasons related to international politics.



However, the name 'Udon' was first used in 2450 B.E. (the establishment ceremony of Udon Thani was carried out on 1 April 127 R.E. (2450 B.E.)) by Phraya Srisuriyarajawaranuwatr (Bho Netibho). King Chulalongkorn then ordered the establishment of the town of Udon Thani at the site of Ban Duer Maakeang and under administrative control of the Lao Puan region.

After the Revolution of 24 June 2475 B.E. transformed the country from an absolute monarchy to the democratic system, there was a major reform of the national administrative system, which abolished the regional system of control. Only the province and district levels remained. Hence, the Udon Region ceased to exist and there was only Udon Thani Province from then on to the present day.

Udon Thani Information

General Information



Symbols of the Province

The symbol of Udon Thani Province is Tao Vessuvana or Tao Kubera standing with a club in one hand. Tao Kubera is the god who guards the north, which resembles the name of the province (Udon Thani literally means city of the north).

The province's flower is the Flame of the Forest (*Butea monosperma*).

The province's tree is *Shorea obtusa*.

The province's abbreviation is UT.

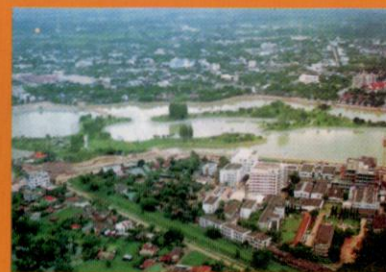
The province's slogan is

"San Phuphaan Waterfall, Sanctuary of Dharma, 5,000 Years of Civilization, Capital of Mee/Kit silk, Wonderland of Prachak Lake, Magnificent Udon Sunshine Orchid."



The vision of the province

**"Great Place to Live. Center of Trade & Services,
Agro-Industry and World Heritage Tourism"**



Location

Initially, Udon Thani Province's area amounted to approximately 15,590 sq.km. (approximately 9,743,000 rai). It was the third largest province of the northeastern region of Thailand. Later in 2536 B.E., a part of Udon Thani-Nongbua Lamphu District, Suwannakooha District, Sriboonrueng District and Noansang District was established as Nongbua Lamphu Province. Hence, at the present, Udon Thani's area amounts to approximately 11,730 sq.km. (approximately 7,332,000 rai). It is now the fourth largest province in the northeastern region and the eleventh largest in the country. Udon Thani is located at the following coordinates, 17° N 103° E. It is 564 km. from Bangkok on National Highway number 2.



Terrain

Udon Thani's terrain is generally flat, especially towards the center of the province. The province is located at the lowest area in the Sakon Nakhon plateau. Away from the central area of the province there are some wavelike mountain ranges, which would be described in detail below.

The highlands in the east and south are mostly mountains. Parts of this area are wavelike terrain with the highest peak measuring up to 200 m. above the sea level. This area includes Nam Som District, Nong Wuasaw District, Non Sa-ad District, Sri Thaat District, Wang Sam Mor District, and the west side of Kud Chap District and Baan Pue District. There are high mountain ranges mixed with lower hills. Some parts are lower wavelike terrains mixed with farmland. There are also valleys along the rivers such as, the Mekong River and Pao River.

The wavelike terrains in the east and northeast are mostly lower hills mixed with farmland. These hills are approximately 200 m. from sea level and cover the areas of Baan Pue District, Kud Chap District, Muang District, Kum Wapee District, Nong Saeng District, Chaiwaan District, Pen District, Toongfon District, Saang Kom District and Ban Toong District. There are many river valleys such as, Huay Naamsuay, Huay Luang, Huay Naampen, Huay Daan, Huay Pai Chan Yai, Huay Tuan, and the Songkram River.

Udon Thani Province is surrounded by mountains on nearly every side. To the west and south, there is the Petchaboon Mountain Range. To the east, there is the Dong Phrayen Mountain Range. Furthermore, there are the San Kampaeng and Phnom Dongrak Mountain Ranges to the south.

Udon Thani Province is located within the vicinity of two major waterways of the northeastern region of Thailand-the Chi River and the Mekong River-with a number of tributary streams to the two main waterways, which could be categorized as follow.

The Chi River Valley includes the area of Kum Wapee District, Nong Saeng District, Non Sa-ad District, Sri Thaat District, and Wang Saam Mor District. The Pao River and Pong River are major tributaries of the Chi River in this area. The two tributary waterways has a further tributary system, which includes Huay Saam Paad, Huay Nam Khong, Huay Kong See, Huay Pai Chan, and Huay Lam Pan Chat.

The Mekong River Valley includes the area of Muang District, Nong Wuasaw District, Kud Chap District, Naam Som District, Baan Pue District, Na Yoong District, Pen District, Saang Kom District, Baan Dung District, Nong Haan District, Pibulrak District, Chaiwaan District, and Toongfon District. The important tributary waterways in this system are Huay Luang, Huay Mong, Huay Naamsuay, Huay Tuan, and the Songkram River.

Resources

Udon Thani has approximately 3,120,000 rai of forest land, which amounts to around 40% of the total area of the province. Trees in Udon Thani's forest are mostly tropical hardwood growing sparsely throughout the area.

Forest conservation area in Udon Thani Province amounts to approximately 648,000 rai in total. When forest areas involved in future reform plans is included, this number rises to nearly 2,242,000 rai.

Forest areas in Nong Wuasaw District, Non Sa-ad District, and Nong Saeng District are highly fertile, and therefore, hosts a great variety of wild animals and birds. Moreover, in the forests of Baan Pue District, Nam Som District, and Na Yoong District, there are wild animals such as, Mainland serow, barking deer, wild boar, bear, tiger, monkey, langur, squirrel, mongoose, snake, and many species of birds.

Udon Thani Province borders 6 over provinces as follow;

Nongkhai Province, to the north

Khon Kaen Province and Kalasin Province, to the south

Sakon Nakhon Province and Kalasin Province to the east

Nongbua Lamphu Province and Loei Province to the west.



Transportation links to neighboring regions and countries

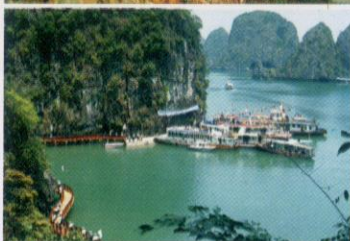
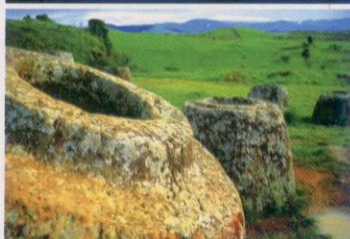
1. To the north for instance; between Ban Chieng and the Thai-Laos Friendship Bridge, or between Baan Chieng and Vientiane and Chiang Mai (or Chiang Rai) Luang Phrabang and Kunming

Possible travel routes include:

- 1) The Civilization Route to the Democratic People's Republic of Laos-Vientiane, Luang Phrabang, Nam Nguem
- 2) The Civilization Route to the Democratic People's Republic of Laos-Chaiburi, Luang Phrabang
- 3) Udon Thani, Chiang Mai, Luang Phrabang Route (via Chiang Rai)
- 4) Udon Thani, Chiang Mai, Kunming

2. To the north/northeast for instance; Ban Chieng and the Thai-Laos Friendship Bridge, or Baan Chieng and Vientiane, Mukdahan, Sawannaket, and Vietnam, or Borikhanchai, Khammuan, and Vietnam

- 1) The Civilization Route to the Democratic People's Republic of Laos-Borikhanchai, Khammuan
- 2) Flight Route to Yunnan and Southern China
- 3) Rally Route via Udon Thani, Loei, Phisanulok, Yunnan, Chiang Khong, Laos, and China
- 4) Alternative Routes
 - Udon Thani, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom, Khammuan, Vietnam
 - Udon Thani, Sakon Nakhon, Mukdahan, Sawannaket, Vietnam



Climate

There are 3 seasons in Udon Thani Province-the hot season, the rainy season, and the cool season. The weather is hot and humid in the hot season and very cold in the cool season. April is the hottest month of the year and January is the coldest.

Temperature the lowest average temperature is 21.66° c and the highest average temperature is 33.68° c.

The average rainfall is 104.43 mm/month and it rains approximately 48 days each year.

District	Distance from Province	Total Area (sq.km.)	Local Administration Organization		Population		
			Municipality	Tambon Administration Organization	Male	Female	ToTal
Muang	0	1,220.00	6	19	169,580	197,646	394,226
Ban Phue	55	978.58	1	13	50,183	49,353	99,535
Nam Som	110	663.00	2	7	25,459	24,567	50,026
Nong Wu So	39	702.44	2	7	30,067	31,067	61,943
Kut Chap	24	778.00	4	4	51,539	30,815	62,354
Na Yung	129	122.00	-	4	12,843	12,111	24,954
Nong Han	35	642.86	3	12	58,012	57,287	115,299
Phen	43	906.86	1	11	54,447	54,356	108,803
Ban Dung	84	819.80	1	12	60,815	59,943	120,758
Sang Khom	68	287.16	-	6	14,307	14,150	28,457
Thung Fon	65	227.89	1	4	11,597	11,350	22,947
Chaiwan	62	326.14	1	4	19,100	18,564	37,664
Phibun Rak	63	186.37	-	3	12,171	11,979	24,150
Kumphawapi	43	661.81	3	12	63,907	64,080	127,987
Si That	72	508.00	1	7	21,081	20,563	41,795
Non Sa-at	53	424.90	1	6	24,368	24,210	48,578
Wang Sam Mo	96	727.27	1	6	27,897	26,898	54,795
Nong Saen	35	318.70	1	4	13,224	12,864	26,108
Khu Kaew	61	174.32	-	4	11,256	10,900	22,183
Prajak Silapakom	40	183.82	-	3	12,256	12,133	24,389
ToTal		11,730	29	151	751,964	744,836	1,496,800

Population

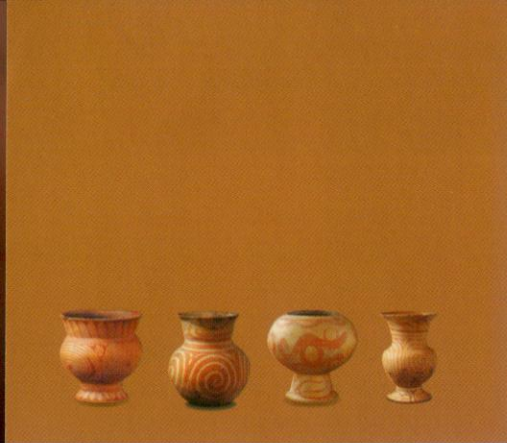
Udon Thani was established in 2436 B.E. Hence, most of the population are migrants from other areas. There are hardly any local natives, except for the 'Thai Yor' people who reside in Sam Mor District and Sri Thaat District, but they are only a small minority.

95% of the population of Udon Thani Province are Thai. In around 2470 B.E. a group of Chinese migrated to Udon and integrated culturally, traditionally, and religiously into the Thai community. In 2488 B.E. a group of Vietnamese arrived and began engaging in trade and commerce in the province.

90% of the population of Udon Thani speak the northeastern (Isan)

dialect of the Thai language. The remaining speak a variety of local dialects according to their areas of origin-Puan, Phuthai, Loei, and Vietnam, for instance.

In terms of religious faith, approximately 91% of the population are Buddhist. There are 1,288 Buddhist temples in the province. Around 750 persons are known to be Muslims. There is one mosque. Approximately 7% (106,300 persons) follow the Christian faith. There are 7 churches. The remaining 2% (32,700 persons) practice Hindu, Sikh, and other religions.



Udon Thani
Historical

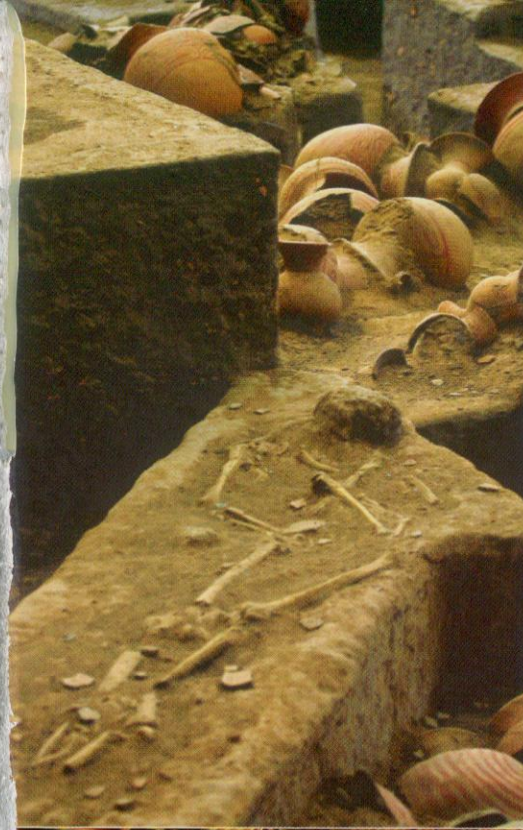
■ Udon Thani Historical

Udon Thani a Cradle of Ancient Civilization



There are evidence that the area, which is Thailand at the present, has been a habitat for human beings for as long as most other cradles of civilizations in the world. According to evidence discovered by both Thai and foreign archeologist, human beings might have been residing in Thailand, especially in the northeastern region of the country, for as long as 500,000 years ago. These are highly credible claims because this is an area that has yielded much valuable archeological information concerning the history of the human race. The important archeological sites, which

have been discovered by archeologists and archeological units of the Fine Arts Department, and widely accepted among internationally acclaimed archeologists as the sites of a highly developed civilization since pre-historical times, are the sites at Ban Non Nok Ta, Tumbon Nadee, Bhuwiang District, Khon Kaen Province and Ban Chiang, Tumbon Ban Chiang, Nong Haan District, Udon Thani Province. The archeological excavations at Ban Chiang are especially famous and widely recognized among archeologists all over the world.



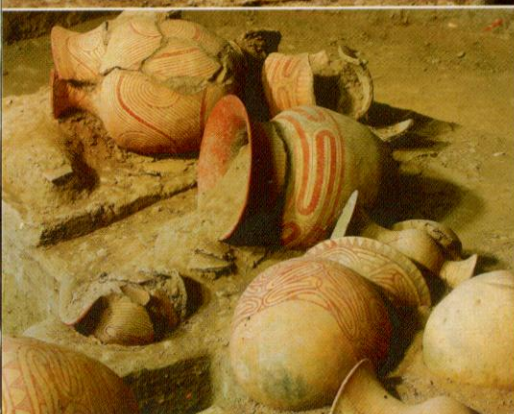
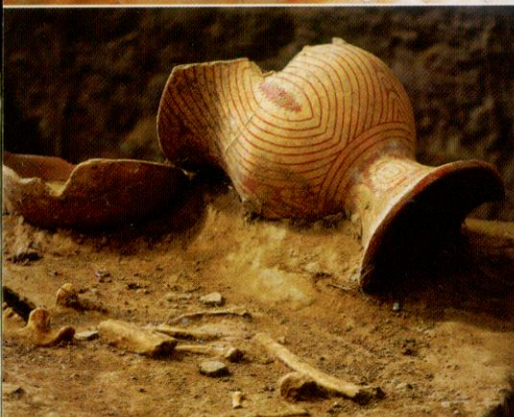
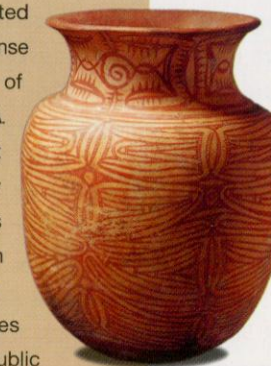
Ban Chiang Culture of the Pre-Historical Period

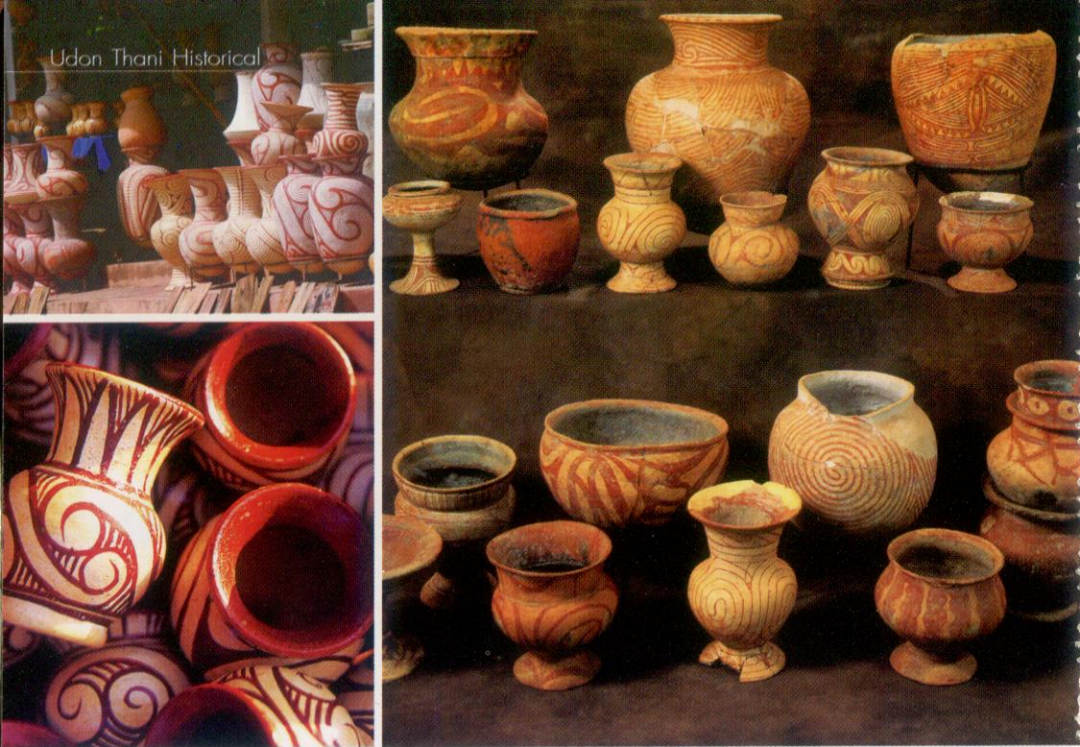
Ban Chiang is one of the most important archeological sites in Thailand. Evidence found there suggested that Ban Chiang has been both residence and gravesite for human beings since the iron age of pre-historical period (approximately 5,000 years ago). The area has been highly developed both in terms of culture and technology since ancient times. The people of pre-historical Ban Chiang were a community from the Iron Age. They were knowledgeable in techniques of agriculture and animal husbandry. In the earlier stages of their communal life, they tended to produce and employ bronze tools. Later, they learned to use iron, but continued to use bronze tools together with the iron tools. Ban Chiang people knew how to make gray ceramic containers. They decorated some of their ceramics with scratch patterns, rope patterns, while some were polished shiny. They also made ceramic containers with colored patterns in many different shapes and designs. The Department of Fine Arts sent samples of the ceramic excavated from Ban Chiang to be tested through the thermoluminescence process at the museum lab of University of Pennsylvania, USA. The test results suggest that the samples were approximately 5,000-7,000 years old. This makes the colored pattern ceramic ware of Ban Chiang even older than the ones found in the People's Republic of China. According to Mr. Chin Yoodee,



special curator of the Department of Fine Arts, Ban Chiang colored pattern ceramics "are the most ancient in Southeast Asia and could possibly be the most ancient in the world."

Moreover, the people of ancient Ban Chiang knew how to weave utensils and fabric. They also had funerary customs, which involved the burying of objects, utensils, and food together with the corpse as offerings for the dead. A great variety of ancient objects have been excavated from the site at Ban Chiang and neighboring areas such as, axes, spearheads, knives, ceramic containers (with colored and non-colored patterns) ceramic balls, stone and ceramic molds for casting bronze utensils, ceramic animals, beads made of colored stone and glass, bronze bracelets and rings, ceramic bullets, and polished-stone axes. Also, some fabric was found attached to some bronze utensils while chaff was found attached to iron utensils.





Ban Chiang Jars

The Ban Chiang archeological site of Udon Thani Province is an important tourist attraction of the upper northeastern region and is famous at the global level. Ban Chiang has continuously been a habitat for human communities since pre-historic times. Archeological excavations yielded a large number of human skeletons together with ceramic utensils and containers, which date back to more than 300 years before the Christian Era (approximately 4,000-5,600 years old). It is indeed one of the most ancient cradles of civilization of the world.

At the present there are villages scattered throughout the area of Ban Chiang. These villages have been established more recently-in the past 50-80 years. However, they continue to preserve

their traditional country lifestyle. An activity that the villages carry out continuously since the ancient communities were excavated 10 years ago is the production of ceramics in the "Ban Chiang style." This has become a unique feature of these communities and has transformed the villages into important tourist attractions. Ban Chiang ceramics were the inspiration behind the unique OTOP (One Tambon One Product campaign) products of Ban Pulu, Ban Kham-or, and Ban Chiang of Nong Han District, Udon Thani Province. Ceramic souvenirs such as, pots, jars, and vases in various shapes are made and decorated with patterns similar to those found in the Ban Chiang site. These are sold to tourists everyday.

The Production of Ban Chiang Jars

The production of Ban Chiang jars start with the preparation of 2 types of clay-fine clay and germ clay. Fine clay comes from a clay source close to the village. After it is dug up, the clay is allowed to dry in the sun. Then it is mashed into fine grains and various adulterations are separated out. Then the fine clay is sprinkled with water and covered with plastic sheets for 2 nights before it is ready for use. Germ clay is an important ingredient, which prevents the ceramics from cracking inside.

The production of germ clay starts with mixing clay with chaff at a 1:1 ratio. Then water is added and the mixture is stamped until completely blended together and the clay increases in consistency. The clay mixture is then made into spherical pieces-the size of a large grapefruit-and left to dry in the sun. After the mixture is dried, it is burnt until thoroughly cooked. Then it is mashed up with a wooden mortar and pastel. The mashed clay mixture is then sifted until only the final product-small beads



of germ clay-remains and is ready for use. The germ clay and fine clay is then mixed together according to a 1:1 ratio. After the mixture has been thoroughly integrated, it is shaped initially with a jar-shaped piece of stone. Clay is attached to the surface of this stone and then beaten with a piece of wood to assure that the outer surface of the clay takes the shape of the stone underneath it. Subsequently, the stone is removed and the clay jar is dried out in the sun. After the jar is completely dried, it is burned in a pile of hay and wood, which is called an "open-air kiln," until the clay is bright red.

Product Appearance

Ban Chiang ceramics are mostly pots and jars decorated with patterns similar to the ceramic ware of ancient Ban Chiang. There are many different patterns used in this decoration such as, seashell pattern, animal pattern, and various imaginary patterns. Materials used for creating these patterns include color, which is dug up from the old excavation site, grind to fine grains, and mixed with glue, and paintbrushes, which are used to paint the patterns according to the ancient style. The patterns are made from memory of ceramic

containers commonly used in the village. No sample drafts are included in the production process. Pattern making is an expertise of Ban Chiang potters. Ceramic ware with Ban Chiang patterns could be used both as containers and as decorative objects. These products allow consumers to experience the atmosphere of the Ban Chiang age. This is the wisdom of the potters of Ban Chiang who have revived the ancient patterns so that later generations could study them without having to infringe on anyone's intellectual property.

Administrative System

The Establishment of Regions prior to the Reform of 2435 B.E.

Prior to the transformation of the administrative system by King Chulalongkorn in 2435 B.E., border conflicts between Thailand and its neighboring countries were becoming increasingly violent. Hence, King Chulalongkorn created a new administrative system called the "region," which was a conglomeration of cities and towns along the nation's borders. The region is created mainly for the protection of the kingdom from foreign aggression. Moreover, the regional system served as an experimental administrative reform, which King Chulalongkorn was highly interested in and planned to fully administer throughout the kingdom later.

King Chulalongkorn selected a group of able and trustworthy officials to serve as governors of the following newly established regions;



1. Lao Chieng Region

The name of this region was subsequently changed to the "Northwestern Region." Chaophraya Palatop (Pum Sri-Chaiyan), future military chief of staff, was the first governor general. There were 6 towns and cities in this region-Chiang Mai, Lampang, Lamphoon, Nan, Prae, and Tern. The regional headquarters was in Chiang Mai.

2. Lao Puan Region

Formerly known as the "Northern Lao Provinces," the name of this region was subsequently changed to the "Northern Region." Krommuen Prachaksilpakom, Minister of the Palace, was the first governor general. The regional headquarters was in Nongkhai. Prior to the Crisis of 112 R.E. (2436 B.E.), the area of this region included many cities on the east bank of the Mekong River as well.

The Establishment of Udon Thani as a Fourth Level City

In 2450 B.E. King Chulalongkorn ordered the Ministry of Interior to group towns and cities in the Northern Region into 7 fourth level cities, as follow;

1. The City of Udon Thani, included the following towns; Kamutasai, Kumwapee, Nong Han, and Ban Makkaeng. Udon Thani was also established as the headquarters of the Northern Region.
2. The conglomeration of towns and cities that had been known previously as the "Pachee Area" was to become the City of Khon Kaen.
3. The conglomeration of towns and cities that had been known previously as the "Nam Huang Area" was to become the City of Loei.
4. The conglomeration of towns and cities that had been known previously as the "Sakon Nakhon Area" was to become the City of Sakon Nakhon.
5. The conglomeration of towns and cities that had been known previously as the "That Phanom Area" was to become the City of Nakhon Phanom.
6. The City of Nongkhai
7. The City of Pongpisai



King Chulalongkorn's decision to group towns and cities in the Northern Region into 7 cities helped reduce problems of overlapping administrative areas. Subsequently, the king regrouped important cities along the border once again in the form of provinces. Some provinces were formerly known as

'areas.' Towns that were formerly part of an 'area,' were re-established as districts. This new systematization of administrative control allowed the local administrative system to yield even better results and become standard practice in subsequent years.

The Administrative System of the Present

Thailand was transformed from an absolute monarchy into a constitutional monarchy following the Revolution of 24 June 2475 B.E. This transformation resulted in improvement of the regional administrative system according to the Civil Administrative Regulation of the Siamese Kingdom 2476 B.E. In the part that concerned regional administration, the 'region' as an administrative unit was abolished-only provinces and districts remained. Each province was to be managed by a group of managers called the "provincial bureau," which included;

1. The provincial governor who was to be the chairperson by position
2. The permanent secretary of the province
3. Heads of the various civil officials who were officers of the province

The number of these personnel would depend on the level of efficiency of the workforce in each province. The provincial governor, together with the provincial bureau, would be responsible for administering the various civil offices in the each province, according to the Civil Administrative Regulation of the Siamese Kingdom. Dr. Yud Saeng-Uthai had commented on this system in Collection of Administrative Laws as follow;

1. The provincial bureau was established so that there would be some coordination among the leaders of the various governmental offices that were stationed in the same province.
2. So that officials would not deny responsibility by pushing it upon others. That is, all problems that occur within the province should be considered as problems of the province as a whole not problems of one individual government office whose headquarters tend to be in the capital.
3. So that members of the provincial bureau would cooperate with each other in developing the province since they all would have a say in major decisions concerning the province.

Hence, the Northern Region, as an administrative unit, was abolished according to the Civil Administrative Regulation of the Siamese Kingdom 2476 B.E. Only Udon Thani Province remains to the present day.

Between 2476 and 2477 B.E., there was an importance occurrence in Udon Thani. That is, a group of communist activists came to spread anti-constitutional propaganda. The movement took place in the middle of the night in front of the provincial headquarters. Someone hoisted a communist red flag on top of a rain tree. In the following mornings, authorities would order the flag to be removed, only to be mysteriously hoisted up again during the following night. This happened continuously for many days and the situation was becoming increasingly chaotic. This occurrence was described in the history of Phraya Udon Thani Srikhom Sakhonket (Chit Chittayasothorn), former governor of Udon Thani, which was published in Cities of the Northeast,

"[Authorities] arrested communist suspects with charges of propagating communism in Udon Thani Province. Some have been banished, others tried and punished. There were many of them, around 50."

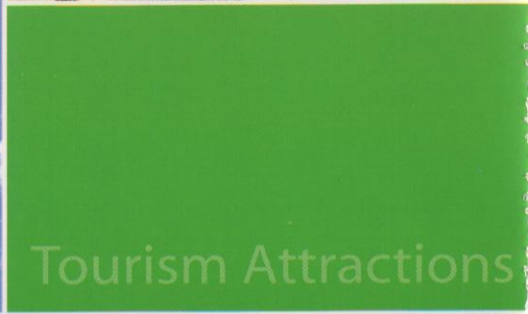
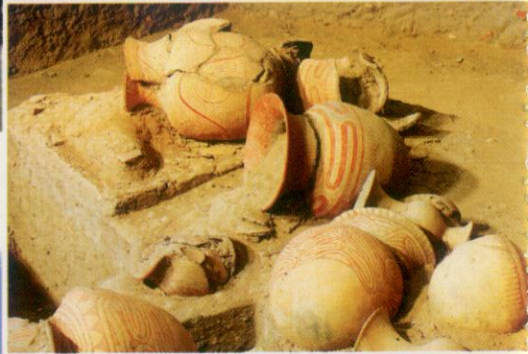
Subsequently, in 2484 B.E., the Office of the Prime Minister issued an announcement, dated 10 September 2484 B.E., of the establishment of 'regions' from groups of provinces. There was to be 5 regions and Udon Thani was assigned to region 3, which had its headquarters in Nakhon Rachasima Province. At that time, there were 15 provinces assigned to region 3. In 2494 B.E., the Office of the Prime Minister issued another announcement, dated 9 April 2494 B.E., which changed the grouping system for the regions so that there were 9 regions and Udon Thani became part of region 4. Later in 2495 B.E.,

the National Administrative Regulations Act of 2495 B.E. was promulgated. This law reorganized the regional administrative system into the following units;

1. Region
2. Province
3. District

According to the National Administrative Regulations Act of 2495 B.E., provinces were to be grouped into regions and a regional governor would be appointed to head the administration of each region. Udon Thani became the administrative seat of region 4. This resulted in numerous regional governmental offices being established in Udon Thani. Moreover, the National Administrative Regulations Act of 2495 B.E. also stipulated that regional administrative responsibilities within a province shall be taken solely by the governor of that province. The provincial committee as an administrative body was abolished and the remaining body was transformed into an advisory body for the governor.

Subsequently, there was a royal decree, which transferred regional governors and regional vice-governors back to the Ministry of Interior. In 2499 B.E. a law for the improvement of regional ministries, bureaus, and departments was promulgated. This law abolished the regional administrative system so that only the provinces and districts remain at the present. Hence, since 2499 B.E. to the present day, Udon Thani is recognized in the national administrative system as a province.



Tourism Attractions



Tourism Attractions

Muang District

Monument of Kromluang Prachak Silpakom

This monument is situated at the center of Udon Thani. Major General Kromluang Prachak Silpakom was the son of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) and Chaochom Manda Sangwal. He was born in 2399 B.E. He was the royal representative governor of King Chulalongkorn for the Northern Region between 112 - 118 R.E. He founded the City of Udon in 112 R.E. (2436 B.E.) Kromluang Prachak Silpakom took part in establishing the national administrative structure and was responsible for many civil projects and campaigns that were highly beneficial for the public. The establishment of his monument is a great honor for all citizens of Udon Thani Province. A ceremony to pay respect and commemorate Kromluang Prachak Silpakom's life and achievements is carried



Prachak Silpakom Lake Park

This park is situated within the city of Udon Thani. Prachak Lake is a large lake that existed since before Udon Thani was founded. It is located on the west side of the city and was originally called "Na Kluer Lake." In 2530 B.E. the name of this lake was changed to Prachak Silpakom Lake in honor of the founder of the city. The city government improved the landscape of Prachak Lake to commemorate the golden jubilee of King Bhumibol (Rama IX). This project included planting a small flower garden on the island in the middle of the lake, building a bridge between the island and the mainland, and constructing a clock tower and a playground. Members of the general public use this park for recreation and exercise on a daily basis.





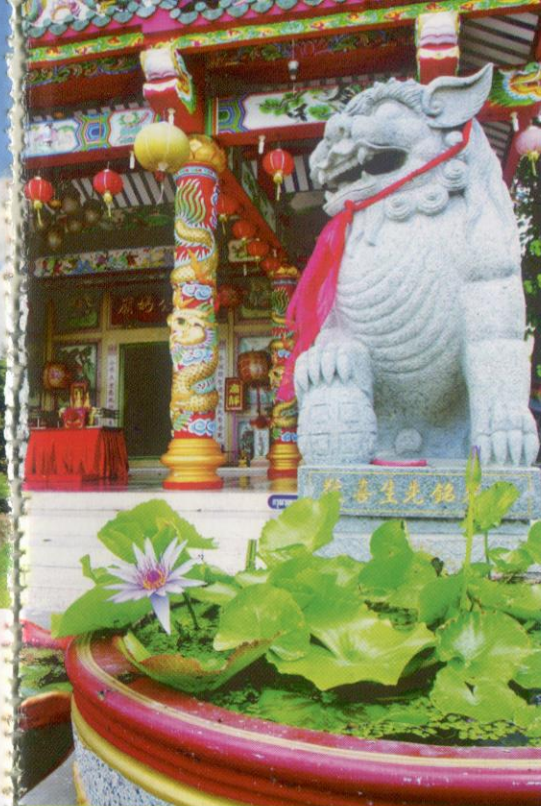
Museum of Udon Thani

This museum is located on Bo-sri Road, close to Bodhisomporn Temple. The museum building was constructed in 2463 B.E. by the joint efforts of Phraya Srisuriyarajawaranuwat (then governor of the Northern Regions), his wife, civil servants, merchants, and members of the general public. Initially, the building was intended to serve as a schoolhouse for Naree Upatham School for Girls. The building was completed in 2468 B.E. Later, King Vajiravudh (Rama VI) changed the name of this school to "Rajinutis." The new name of the school then became the name of the building to the present day. In 2473 B.E. Rajinutis Building was used to house the Office for the Promotion of Women's Culture. In 2503 B.E. it became the Office of the Regional Educational Development Project. In 2516 B.E. it housed the office of the educational director of educational zone 9 as well as the Cultural Office of Udon Thani Province. In 2547 B.E. the provincial

government ordered the city government of Udon Thani to restore Rajinutis building. The building is a two-storey building constructed with brick and cement in the western style with a gable roof, curved windows, and a small porch at the entrance way.



At the present this building has become the Museum of Udon Thani, which displays all sorts of subjects concerning this province for example; history, archeology, natural sciences, geology, local history, culture, as well as records of the life and achievements of Kromluang



Shrine of Grandmother and Grandfather

This is the shrine of the gods of mercy who are renowned for their efficacy in helping the poor. Those who suffer would light incense at this shrine and ask that their sufferings disappear. Others pray to the gods of this shrine to help their business to prosper. Most people who come to pray to the gods at this shrine would get their prayers answered. In the vicinity of the shrine there are 2 pavilions for sightseeing in the middle of the water. These pavilions are built very beautifully. They are located in Muang District, on Nittayo Road on the way to Sakon Nakhon. One only needs to cross the railroad then turn left, the shrine area is only about 100 m. on the left side of the

City Pillar Shrine

The City Pillar Shrine is situated in the Tung Sri Muang area in Udon Thani's Muang District. Built according to Northeastern Thai architectural style, the shrine is built with auspicious wood (from the Golden Shower Tree). The city pillar is 5 meters long with 3/5 of it buried underground. The shrine is highly venerated by the people of Udon Thani. Locals believe that it provides career, financial, and life stability for all worshipers. Hence, visitors should pray for stability. According to legend, the secret to getting one's prayers answered is to leave the shrine through the same door one used to enter the shrine.

to pray that one's enemies or those who harbor ill will be defeated by their own evil or have a change of heart and become friends. The secret to getting prayers answered is to rub the idol's club after praying. This will allow the worshiper to be free of enemies and those with ill will shall have a change of heart and become friends.



King Vessavana (Kubera)

King Vessavana is the demon king that vanquishes ghosts and demons that attempt to bother meditating monks. Hence, when praying to King Vessavana, it is best

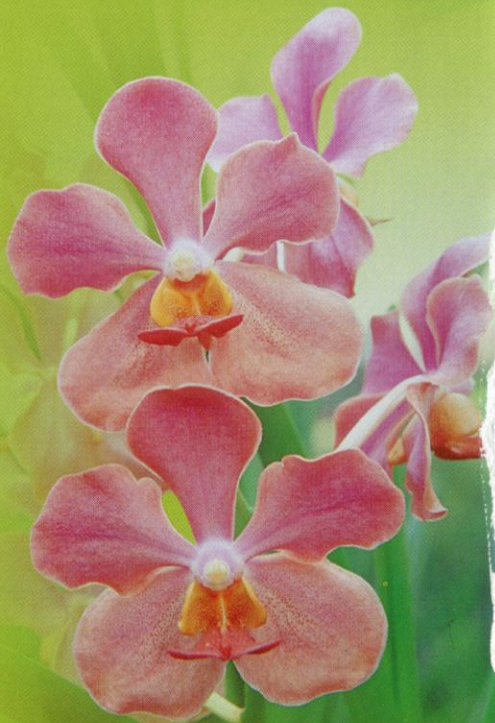


Udon Sunshine Scented Orchid Farm

Udon Sunshine Scented Orchid Farm is located at 127 Moo 5 Soi Kamolwattana. This farm cultivates Thailand's new breed of scented orchids, which is a cross between Vanda and Josephine Van Berrow. Udon Sunshine Scented Orchid has been registered by the World Association of Orchids in England in 2531 B.E. The scent of this flower is used to produce perfume of the same name. The farm is open to visitors daily from 7am to 6pm. The entrance fee is 20 baht per person.

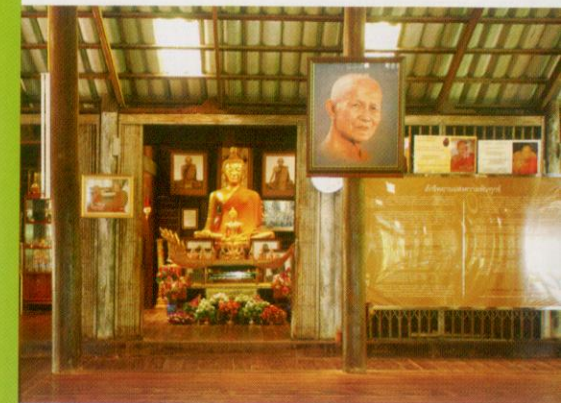
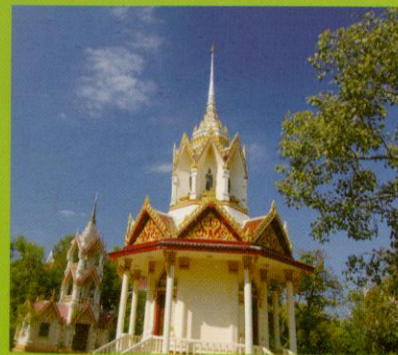
For further information, call 0 4424 2475.

To get to the farm, take highway number 2 (Udon Thani - Nongkhai). After 5 km., turn left to highway number 2024. The entrance sign of the farm would be on the left.



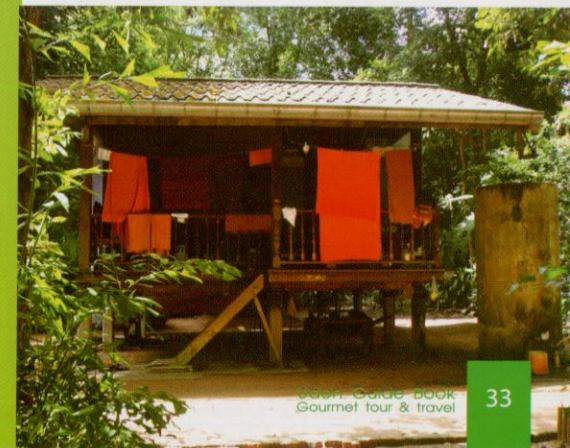
Bodhisomporn Temple

Bodhisomporn Temple is located on Bo-sri Road in Tumbon Maak Kaeng. The temple was built towards the end of the King Chulalongkorn's reign. Phraya Srisuriyarajawaranuwat (Bo Netibodhi), governor of the Northern Region, invited the people of Maak Kaeng village to join him in building a temple, which came to be known as "Wat Mai" (new temple). Later, Kromluang Chinasiwat, the Supreme Patriarch, changed the temple's name to Bodhisomporn Temple in honor of Phraya Srisuriyarajawaranuwat who provided the initiative to build the temple. There is also a museum of meditation masters within this temple.



Baan Taat Temple

This temple is located in Ban Tat in Muang District of Udon Thani Province. To get to this temple, take highway number 2 (Udon Thani - Khon Kaen) for 7 km then turn right. Go straight for another 9 km. The temple is not far away from the Baan Taat community. The general terrain of the temple is a highland forest surrounded by paddy fields. The temple has a total area of 163 rai and is surrounded by high walls to prevent danger. There are many wild animals in the temple such as; pheasants, jungle fowls, birds, squirrels, tree shrews, and wild boars. Ban Tat Temple is the residence of Master Maha Bua Yannasampanno, master of meditation from the school of Master Man Bhuritatto. He is a highly virtuous monk and is widely respected by the Buddhist general public. Ban Tat Temple is an excellent place to practice meditation.





Matchimawat Temple

This temple is located in the city of Udon Thani. It used to be an abandoned temple, known to the villagers simply as 'the old temple.' In the vihara of this temple, there is a white stone Buddha image sitting under the shade of the mythical giant snake, Naga. The villagers call this Buddha image, Luangpo Nak. This is a highly revered religious object of Udon Thani. In the reign of Rama V, Kromluang Prachak Silpakom ordered a new temple to be built at the site of 'the old temple' and gave it the name, 'Matchimawat Temple.'



"Luangpo Nak" is a bronze Buddha image, which is famous for many miracles. This Buddha image has been situated in the ancient temple for hundreds of years and is considered an important aspect of Udon Thani history.

"Luangpo Nak" was cast according to the ancient style of sculptural art. The Buddha image is beautifully shaped and emanates an air of tranquility and mercy, which has brightened the hearts of worshipers for hundreds of years. This Buddha image is also well known for its efficacy in eliminating suffering for all who seek refuge at this temple.

"Luangpo Nak" is also a reminder to all visitors to follow the path of the Buddha's teachings and co-exist in peace and harmony with fellow human beings and animals in the world.



Thippayaratnimitr Temple

This temple is located in Naresuan Road in Tumbon Maak Kaeng. It is in Soi Saanchao, opposite to a polytechnic school. Thippayaratnimitr Temple is another forest monastery, which is situated in Muang District. The atmosphere in the temple is cool and shady from many trees in the vicinity. There is a big pagoda, which houses relics of the Buddha. This pagoda is shaped like the measuring cup that was used to divide the Buddha's relics when he was cremated

thousands of years ago. There is also a pavilion with the sculpture of Luangpu Thira Chittathammo, the current head of the monastery, together with the eight essential utensils of monkhood. Every year on the day before the full moon of the 12th month, which is the birthday of Luangpu, there would be a Kathina ceremony and merit would be made to celebrate the birthday of the head of the monastery.



Nakha Village

Take highway number 2 (Udon Thani - Nongkhai) for 16 km from the city of Udon Thani and Nakha Village would be on the right, opposite Nakha Community School. This is a silk producing village where silk products are sold at a reasonable price.

Tourist could take the Udon Thani - Nakha bus, which is a direct bus, from in front of Udon Thani Rajabhat University or from Rangsina Market to Nakha Village.



Ban Kor Forest Monastery

Ban Kor Forest Monastery is located in Tumbon Kua Naam, Ban Pue District, Udon Thani Province. It was established under the leadership of Master Tul Kippapanyo on January 1st 2528 B.E. The monastery has a total area of 410 rai. At the present, living quarters and basic infrastructures have been built to meet the daily needs of both monks and laypeople who come to practice meditation in the monastery. Moreover, Udon Thani Province has designated Ban Kor Forest Monastery as a Center for Mind Development of Udon Thani in honor of His Majesty the King. This center has organized group

ordinations and group meditation training for students and the general public. Furthermore, both Thai and foreign laypeople have come to practice the Buddha's teaching at this monastery on a regular basis.

To get to Ban Kor Forest Monastery, take highway number 2 (Udon Thani - Nongkhai) to the 13th km mark then turn left into highway 2021 (Udon - Ban Pue). Go straight for 20 Km then turn right. Drive on for another 3 km and you will find Ban Kor Forest Monastery. The distance in total from the city of Udon Thani is 36 km.

Phra Buddha Baat Buabaan

On a hill in Tumbon Muang Phan, further away from Ban Pue District, close to Ban Tew junction, approximately 15 km after the turn, is an ancient temple where a replica of the Buddha's footsteps is situated. Archeological excavation yielded a sandstone stele with engravings of human beings and various other patterns. The artistic style was a mixture between Dvaravati and Lopburi art. Moreover, outside of the temple building, there is also a small stone shack with colored drawings. The drawings were made with red color, but the images are of irregular and inconclusive shapes.

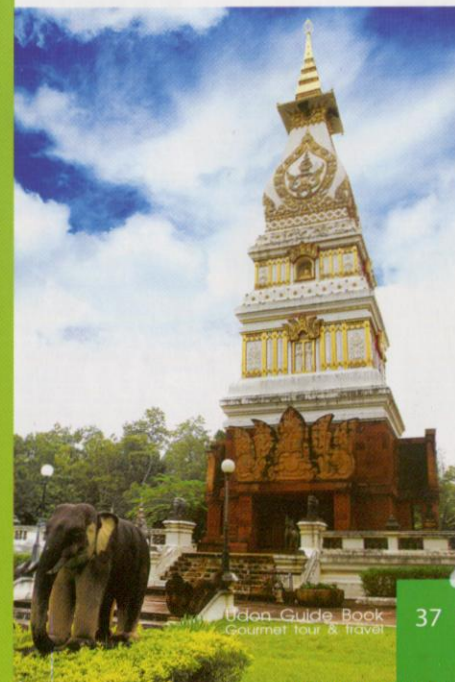


Santikavas Forest Monastery

Santikavas Forest Monastery, Ban Nong Toom, Chaiwan District is a highly venerated religious site for the people of Chaiwan District. The atmosphere in the monastery is calm and cool, making it an ideal place for meditation practice. Santikavas Forest Monastery also houses Phra That Trairat Kamalochedi, which is a pagoda built by Master Bunchan Kamalo (the meaning of his name is, "one who is as beautiful as the lotus flower"). This pagoda is designed in a similar style to that of Phra That Phanom. Its architectural plan is filled with subtle religious riddles. It is built with four corners, representing the four noble truths; suffering, the cause of suffering, the end of suffering, and the path to the end of suffering. Each side of the pagoda is 8 meters wide, representing the 8-fold path to nirvana. The building is 5-storey high, representing dharma that is the strength of the faithful. Phra That Trairat Kamalochedi is highly venerated by the people of Chaiwan District and all Udon Thani people in general.

Chaiwan District Ku Kaew Wararaam Temple

Ku Kaew Wararam Temple is highly venerated by the people of Chaiwan District and neighboring areas. It has a long history that dates back to the first year of the Ratanakosin Era (2325 BE or 1782 CE) when, according to legend, a stele with inscriptions telling the story of the establishment of this temple was discovered. It mentioned that this temple was founded by a traveling monk named Master Oum. Legend has it that the monk was meditating in the heavy rain one night and noticed a Buddha image glittering from under a termite mound where it was buried. The monk then led the local villagers in building Ku Kaew Wararaam Temple in the area where the Buddha image was found. Before the growing season in the 7th and 8th month of the lunar calendar, an ablution ceremony is held during the Vesak festival. This tradition takes place every year between the 12th and 15th day of the 6th lunar month.



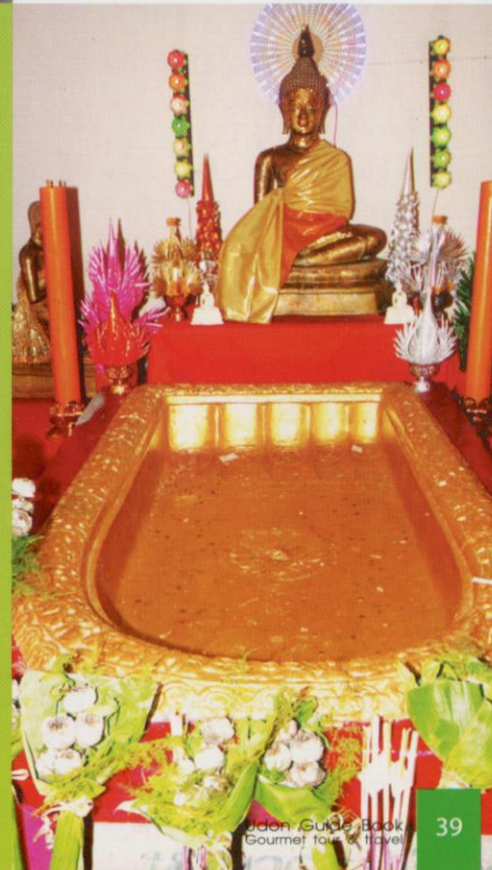


Ban Pue District

Bhu Phra Bat Historical Park

Bhu Phra Bat Historical Park is located at the foot of Bhu Phan Mountain in Ban Nong Tew, Tumbon Muang Phan, Ban Pue District, Udon Thani Province. To get to the park, take highway number 2 (Udon Thani - Nongkhai) from the city of Udon Thani for 13 km then turn left to highway 2021. Go toward Ban Pue District for another 42 km, turn left and go another 500 m before turning right to highway 2348. Bhu Phra Bat Historical Park is approximately 12 km from that turn. All the roads are covered with asphalt. In the area of this historical park there are also caves and a natural reserve, which shows the process of evolution both of nature and human civilization, for example, Lai Mue Cave, Non Sao-Ea Cave, Khon Cave, Wua Daeng Cave. All these caves are believed to be the residence of stone-age human beings. Ancient drawings of geometrical shapes, human beings, and animals could be found on the walls of these caves.

Moreover, there is also a beautiful stone terrace called 'Non Sao-Ea' which is the site of naturally-constructed stone shacks. People of later generations have imagined the story of the Maiden Usa and King Baros to explain the existence of these stone shacks, such as, King Baros' Staple, Maiden Usa's Tower, and Maiden Usa's Well. Furthermore, parts of steles and a sandstone Buddha image made according to the Dvaravadi artistic style have been excavated from Wat Por-ta stone shack and Wat Loog-Kei stone shack. At the present, there is an asphalt road leading right up to Bhu Phra Bat Historical Park's project office and the area of Phra Buddha Bat Buabok. There are also walking path connecting the parking lot for tourists and the various archeological tourist attractions.





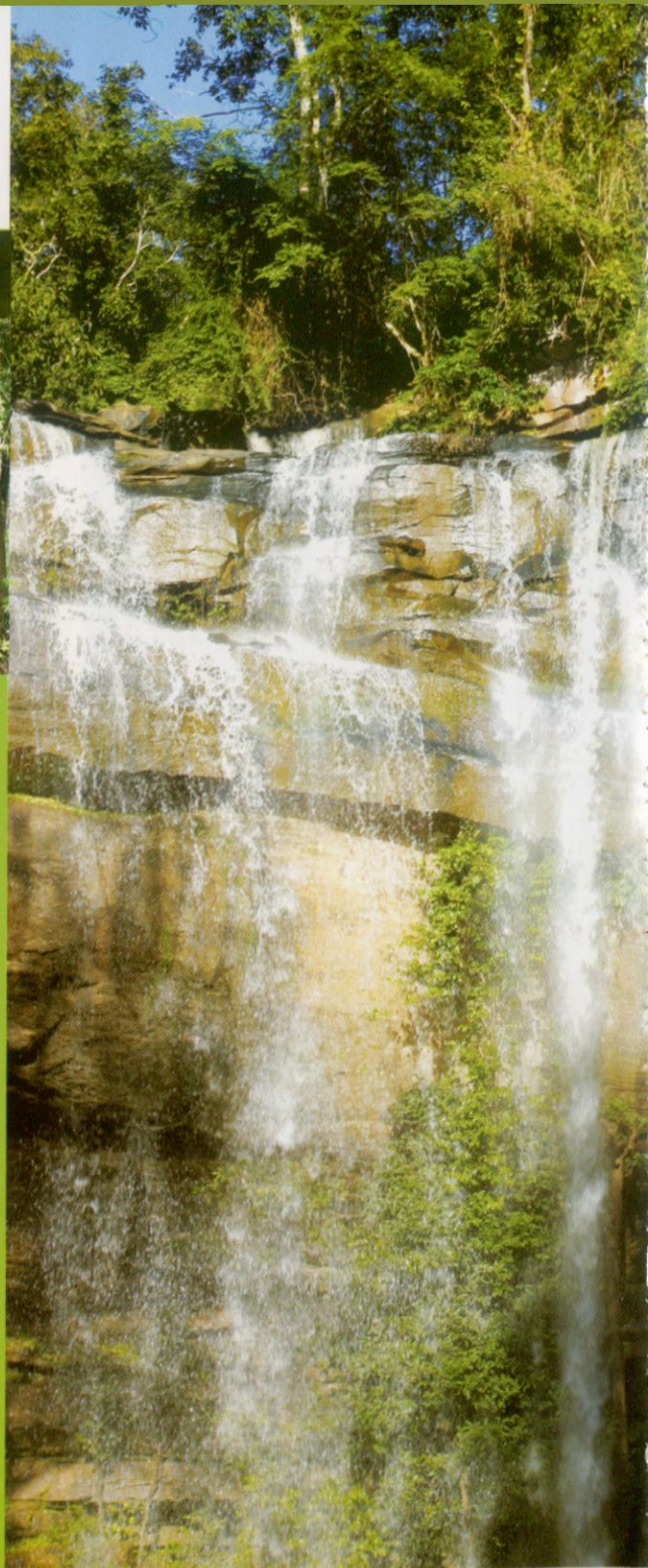
Naam Som

Na Yoong-Naam Som National Park

This national park is located in Ban Sawang, Moo 2, Tambon Na Yoong. Interesting tourist attractions in the park include,

Yoong Thong Waterfall

This waterfall is located on the top of Bhu Phan and Bhu Ya-oo Mountains, approximately 500 m away from the park office. It consists of a beautiful stream pouring down through a complex series of rocks amidst a great variety of trees and greeneries. Yoong Thong Waterfall is a small waterfall with only 3 levels and a pool, which could be used for recreation. In the past, this was a habitat for peacocks, which is how the waterfall got its name ('Yoong Thong' means Golden Peacock).

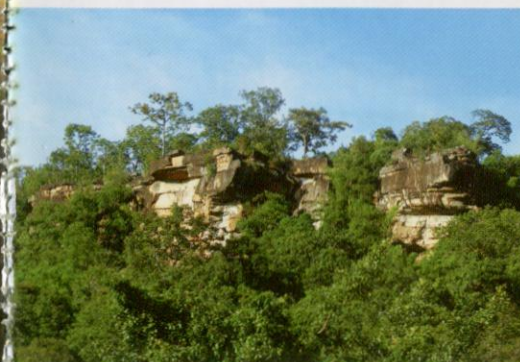


Pha Daeng Scenic Point

Pha Daeng Scenic Point is approximately 1,500 m from the national park on the same route to Yoong Thong Waterfall. Pha Daeng is a steep sandstone cliff and a great scenic point that allows visitors to see beautiful scenery below. Close to Pha Daeng, there are also a complex of small caves that were once the meditation place of meditation Master Man Bhuritatto.

The natural studies route from Yoong Thong Waterfall is a footpath that allows visitors to study nature within the national park. Park authorities have placed placards describing the various aspects of nature that can be observed along the 2,000 m - path, which runs through Yoong Thong Waterfall, Tat Noi Waterfall, and Pha Daeng Scenic Point.

To get to Pha Daeng, from the city of Udon Thani, take the Udon Thani - Nongkhai highway for 15 km. Turn left pass Ban Pue District in the direction of Nam Som District. Turn right at Ban Sam Liam in the direction of Na Yoong District. Go straight for 15 km and turn right at Ban Sawang. Continue for 2 km and arrive at the National Park's Office.



Ban Dung

Kham Cha-note Ban Dung District

Kham Cha-note is a sacred place, which is highly revered by villagers in the area. Some people say that it is the entrance to the underworld, which is the residing place of Phaya Naka, the mythical great snake of Isaan and Laotian legends. About 10 years ago, rumor has it that a ghost hired Chaem Chandra Film Company to show a film at Kham Cha-note. Hence, this area has become a popular attraction for tourists, believers, and the general public alike. At the present, the 20-rai area of Kham Cha-note is covered with Taraw Palms (called the "Cha-note" tree in Thai), which looks like a cross between coconut trees and palm trees. The atmosphere is quite chilling. There is a shrine and a sacred well where believers come to pay respect.

Kham Cha-note is approximately 93 km from the city of Udon Thani on the Udon Thani - Sakon Nakhon highway. Turn left at Baan Nong Mek to Ban Dung Sub-district (84 km) and go straight on for 9 km to arrive at Kham Cha-note.



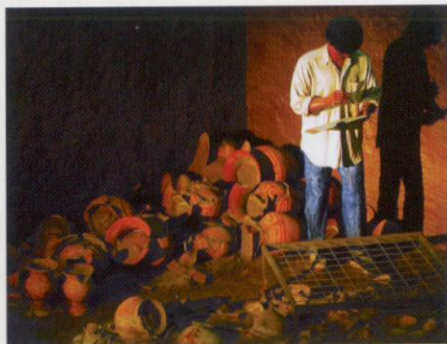
Nong Han District

National Museum of Ban Chiang

The National Museum of Ban Chiang is located in Ban Chiang, Tambon Ban Chiang, Nong Han District, Udon Thani Province. There are 2 parts to the museum. The first part is an indoor museum of ancient artifacts, which include ancient artistic and cultural artifacts of ancient Ban Chiang as well as tools and utensils which represent ancient technology and provide clues of what ancient environment of Ban Chiang was like. There is also ancient pottery of approximately 4,000 - 7,500 years ago. The second part is an open museum in the area of Bo Sri Nai. At this open museum, the Department of Fine Arts has preserved the archeological excavation site to show the circumstances surrounding the discovery of skeletons and ceramic containers in Ban Chiang's ancient graveyard. This is the first open museum in Thailand. Ban Chiang ceramic pottery is world renowned because Ban Chiang is a cradle of pre-historical civilization. Archeologists hypothesized that the patterns

on Ban Chiang's ceramic ware are the most ancient in the world. Moreover, the people of ancient Ban Chiang are possibly the first group of people to use bronze to make tools and accessories.

In December 2535 B.E. a meeting of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO voted to establish Ban Chiang archeological site as a world historical heritage. In the area of Ban Chiang archeological site there are also interesting handicraft villages, which continue the ancient lifestyle of Ban Chiang. These include; a village of potters at Ban Kham-or at the entrance to Ban Chiang area on the Udon Thani - Sakon Nakhon highway, a village of colored - pattern painters at Ban Dong-yen which is approximately 3 km away from Ban Chiang, and a village of weavers of the famous Saam Kasat cloth at Ban Tha-at-bon which is 5 km away from the entrance to Ban Chiang on the Udon Thani - Sakon Nakhon highway.



Kumphawapi District Nong Han Lake

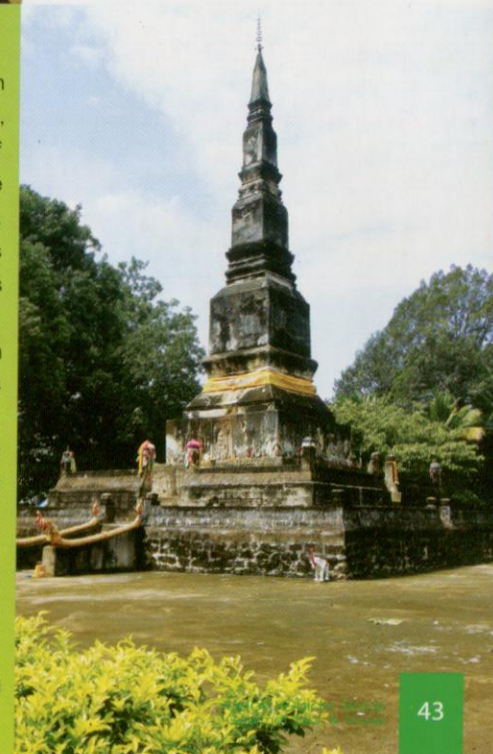
Nong Han Lake is a natural freshwater lake located in Kumphawapi District. It has a total area of 45 sq.km. or approximately 28,125 rai. The lake is 13 km. in length and is surrounded by marshland. There are two large islands in the lake, Don Kaew Island and Don Pa Island. The earth in the area of Nong Han is relatively fertile with a small amount of saline soil. Approximately 80% of the area around Nong Han are paddy fields with the rest (approximately 20%) used for orchards and animal husbandry. There are at least 74 species of birds, 39 species of fish, and 15 species of aquatic vegetation in the area of Nong Han. The lake is an important aspect of the local economy. The area of Nong Han Lake has been a habitat for human communities from ancient times.



Phra That Don Kaew

Phra That Don Kaew, which is also known as Phra Maha That Chedi, is located at Moo 5, Ban Don Kaew. It is situated in the middle of Maha That Chedi Temple and is shaped in the same style as the pagoda of Phra That Phanom. Phra That Don Kaew is approximately 18 yards high and is built in two stories. Each storey is decorated with carvings of the life of the Buddha and scenes from heaven and hell. Phra That Don Kaew is built with sandstone. The building has 4 sides, each approximately 7 yard-long, and is covered with cement on the outside. Phra That Don Kaew is believed to be built between the 12th and 13th century.

To get to Phra That Don Kaew, take highway number 2 from Muang District. Then take highway number 2350 to Kumphawapi District. Turn left at the natural park and go straight for 3.4 km. (Phra That Don Kaew is 50 km away from Muang District.)



Nong Saeng District Thaan Ngaam Waterfall Natural Reserve

Thaan Ngaam Waterfall Natural Reserve is located in Tambon Nong Saeng, in the area of Khun Huay Sam Tak and Khun Huay Kong See forests. The total area of Thaan Ngaam Waterfall Natural Reserve is 78,125 rai. It was declared a natural reserve on 19 December 2527 B.E. The forest in the area of the waterfall is mostly mixed deciduous forest with important plant species including; Monkey Flower Tree, Burmese Rosewood, and Irvingia. The waterfall flows seasonally. The water is at its highest levels during the rainy season.

The interesting attractions in this natural reserve include beautiful cliffs and caves and a stone terrace, which the local people call lae. The lae is very large in size and there are many large rocks scattered on top of it. It is a great spot to admire the beautiful scenery below.

There is now public lodging within Thaan Ngaam Waterfall Natural Reserve. Tourists who desire to camp overnight must bring their own camping equipments. For further information call 0 4222 1725.

Thaan Ngaam Waterfall Natural Reserve is 6 km away from Nong Saeng District. There are 3 routes for travelling to this natural reserve;

Route 1: The Udon Thani - Baan Lao - Khok Lad - Nong Saeng District Route, approximately 75 km.

Route 2: The Udon Thani - Ban Kham Kling - Ban Tat - Nong Saeng District Route, approximately 30 km.

Route 3: The Udon Thani - Huay Keng - Nong Saeng District Route, approximately 60 km.





Phu Foi Lom

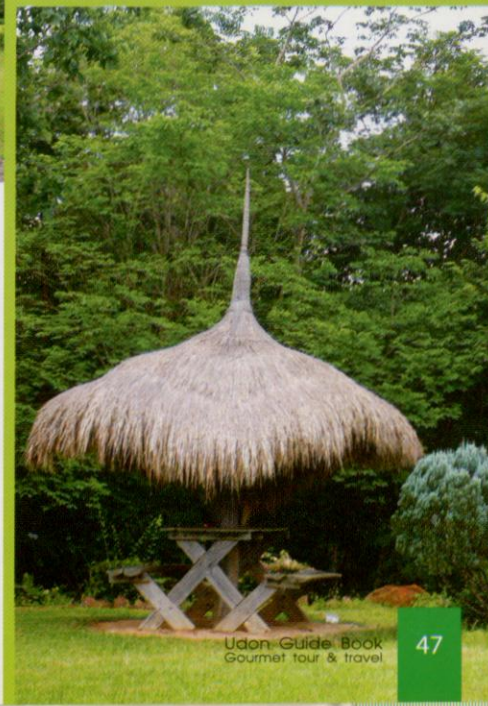
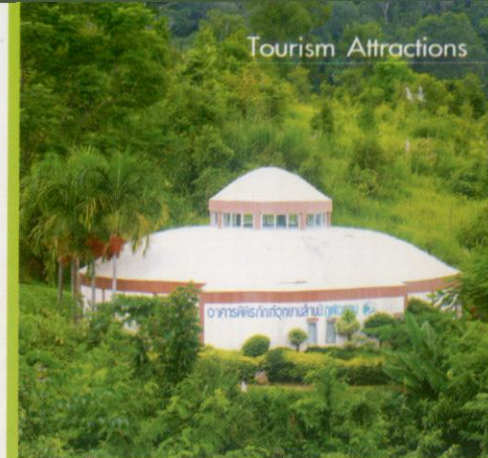
Phu Foi Lom is an eco-tourist site in the area of Phan Don Pako National Reserve. It is located 30 km away from the city of Udon Thani. The total area is 192,350 rai. Phu Foi Lom is a peak in the Bhu Phan Noi Mountain Range in Tumbon Tab Kung, Nong Saeng District, Udon Thani Province. It is considered to be one of the best centers for natural studies in the northeastern region. There are demonstration plots and a botanic garden, which was established to commemorate the 60th birthday of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit. The area of the center's office is also a good point from which to observe the scenery of the city of Udon Thani.

Furthermore, tourists could set up camp in the area of Phu Foi Lom. For further information call, 0 4291 0935-6 or call the Udon Thani Forestry Office at 0 4222 1725.



Traveling routes to Phu Foi Lom

1. Ban Lao Junction Route, from Tumbon Ban Tat, take the Udon - Loei highway for 48 km.
2. Ban Kham Kling Junction Route, from Tumbon Ban Tat, take the Udon - Khon Kaen highway for 39 km.
3. Ban Huay Keng Junction, Route, from Kumpawapee District, take the Udon - Khon Kaen highway for 31 km.
4. Ban Maak Ya Junction Route, from Ban Pha Sing, take the Udon - Loei highway for 25 km.



Wang Sam Mor District

Wang Sam Mor Natural Reserve

Wang Sam Mor Natural Reserve is located in Tumbon Nong Kung Tabma, in the area of Ba Yao Forest, Hua Na Kham Forest, Nong Kung Tabma Forest, Na Yoong Forest, and Nong Ya Sai Forest National Reserve. Wang Sam Mor was declared a natural reserve on 19 January 2527 B.E. It has a total area of 18,750 rai. The terrain is generally flat. The vegetation is mostly tropical hardwood. There are small winding streams that flow all year long. A variety of wildlife such as, flying lemurs, civets, and fruit doves could be seen quite frequently in this area.

Interesting features within the natural reserve;

■ Wang Yai

Wang Yai is a large lake, through which the Lam Phan Chat stream flows. There area is naturally decorated with rocks and gorges. The atmosphere is cool and pleasant. It is a good place for a variety of recreations such as, swimming, rowing, rafting, and fishing.

■ Kaeng Mon Noi

From Wang Yai, follow the footpath along Lam Phan Chat stream for approximately 800 m and arrive at Kaeng Mon Noi, which is a beautiful area of large rocks, gorges and small waterfalls.

■ Kaeng Hin Hom

Approximately 100 m from Kaeng Mon Noi, there is an area called, Kaeng Hin Hom, where there are several stone gorges piled up one on top of the other. During the rainy season, the great amount of water that flows through this area causes a loud echo, which could be heard from faraway. There are many other beautiful areas along Lam Phan Chat such as, Kaeng Khaan, Wang Kaeng Khaam, Wang Maak Lam.

There is now public lodging within Wang Saam Mor Natural Reserve. Tourists who desire to camp overnight must bring their own camping equipments and should request for camping permission prior to arrival. For further information, please contact the head of Wang Saam Mor Natural Reserve or call the National Reserve Bureau at 0 2562 0760.



To get to Wang Saam Mor Natural Reserve, take the Kumphawapi - Sri That - Wang Saam Mor Route (highway number 2023). Turn left to highway 227. Then turn into the entrance of the natural reserve, which is in Tumbon Nong Kum Tabma. The Natural Reserve is 20 km away from the District Office of Wang Saam Mor District, and approximately 120 km away from Muang District.

Huay Luang Reservoir

Huay Luang Reservoir is a dam and irrigation system of Huay Luang waterway. It is located in Ban Huakua, Tumbon Muang Pia, Kudchap District. The dam was built in 2483 B.E. to provide irrigation for an agricultural area of approximately 40,000 rai. Subsequently, in 2513 B.E. Huay Luang Reservoir was constructed in the area of Ban Kok Sa-ad, Tumbon Kok Sa-ad, Muang District, Udon Thani Province. The reservoir is 7.5 km away from the dam and was built to extend the irrigation area of Muang District and Kudchap District to 92,558 rai. Aside from being a water source for agriculture and human consumption,

the reservoir is also an important tourist attraction. There are beautiful sceneries along the top of the dam and many scenic points near the reservoir. There are also restaurants that serve fish from the reservoir. Above the dam there is a Plant Cultivation Center, which has a total area of approximately 409 rai. This center develops plant species and technologies for plant cultivation. The center also offers technological training in areas related to plant cultivation. Tourists and all who are interested are welcome to admire the beautiful scenery of the dam and visit the demonstration planting plots, which includes cold climate plants of both fruit and flower variety, at the Cultivation Center.

Kudchap District

Singha Cave

Singha Cave is in Bhu Phan Mountain Range, in Ban Nong Charoen, Moo 7. There are many interesting tourist attractions in the cave area.

■ **Sam Ton Maak** Sam Ton Maak is an area covered with a lot of betel nut trees (called ton maak in Thai). This area is flooded during the rainy season and the locals often bring their cattle to rest and drink water here. The atmosphere is cool and pleasant.

■ **Lan Tab Kwai** Lan Tab Kwai is a stone shack located on a large terrace, which is surrounding with a variety of wild vegetation. The reason why it is called 'Lan Tab Kwai' is because in the old days the locals use to bring their cows and buffaloes (called kwai in Thai) to rest and feed here.

■ **House Stable Cave** House Stable Cave is a long stone tunnel wide enough to walk through. It got this name from the legend of the Maiden Usa and King Baros.



■ **Cave of the Hermit** The Cave of the Hermit is a 2.20 m-high rock. The entrance is a stone shack formed by several slabs of stone piled on top of each other. There are many other interesting places in this area such as, the Well of the Great Naka, the Cave of the Friends' Provisions, Laad Khom, Laad Kha Noi, the Well of Manorah, the Cave of the Peacocks, and Mahaisawan Stone Garden.

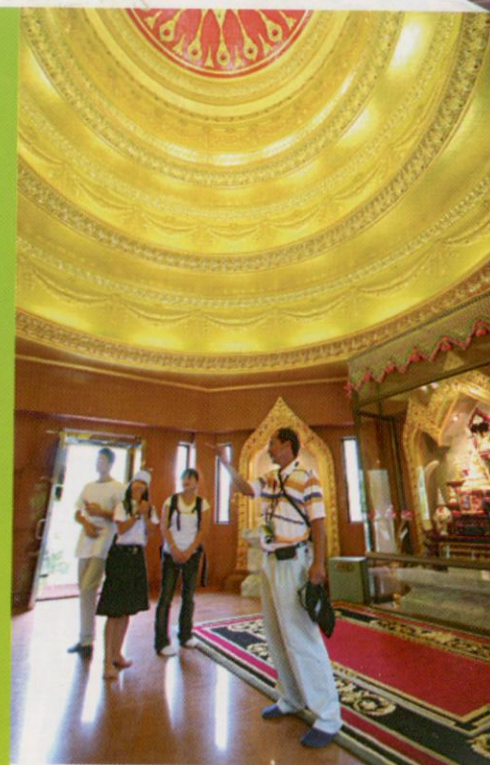
To get to Singha Cave, take highway 2263 (Udon Thani - Kudchap), pass Bang Nong Khong, Nong Charoen, and Nong Mek. Turn left at Charoen Sattha Sammakhee Junction, pass Bhu Lone Seminary. Continue another 3 km to arrive at the foot of Bhu Phan Mountain. Then continue on foot for another 3 km. Singha Cave is 45 km away from Muang District.

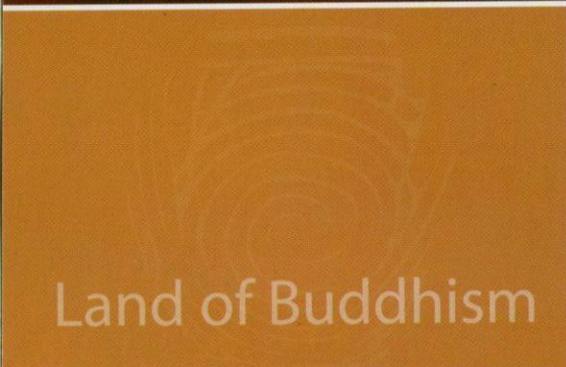


Na Yoong District

Bhu Kon Forest Monastery

Bhu Kon Forest Monastery is a Buddhist park. It is located in Ban Na Kham, Tumbon Na Kong, Na Yoong District, Udon Thani Province. The total area of the monastery, which is mostly natural forest, is 1,000 rai. Every year in April, almost 100 air force cadets are ordained as monks during their summer holidays. They come to practice meditation at Bhu Kon Forest Monastery. In this monastery, there are relics of the Buddha stored inside the top hair piece of Phra Ruangroj Sriburapha, which is the major Buddha image in front of the Phathomrattanaburaphacharaya Great Pagoda. The atmosphere is peaceful and suitable for meditation practice.





■ Land of buddhism



Land of Buddhism

Nearly the entire northeastern region is known as the Land of Dharma because it is the area from which many meditation masters have studied and practiced meditation continuously for a long time. Since ancient times, ordinary monks from various temples as well as highly decorated administrative monks have taken great care in leading the people down the path of Dharma.

The Province of Udon Thani is a city of Dharma. The provincial slogan mentions that this province is a sanctuary of Dharma. This reflects the peaceful and harmonious atmosphere of Udon Thani since ancient times. Hence, there are many famous and widely respected temples, great monks, meditation masters, as well as developer monks in Udon Thani.

Important Temples and Religious Sites in Udon Thani Province

Phra Buddha Bat Bua Bok

Phra Buddha Bat Bua Bok is located on the slopes of Bhu Phan Mountain, at Ban Tew, Tambon Muang Phan, Ban Pue District, next to Bhu Phra Bat Historical Park. Phra Buddha Bat Bua Bok literally means the footprints of the Buddha that are found in an area covered with Asiatic pennyworts (called bua bok in Thai). No evidence has been discovered that could provide the precise date of construction of this relic. It is believed that, originally there was only a small pavilion covering these holy footprints. Later a larger

building was built to shelter Phra Buddha Bat Bua Bok. This building was built in the style of the ancient Phra Thaath Phanom, but with a hollow base, making it possible to enter inside and pay respect to the Buddha's footprints. The top of this pagoda-shaped building also stores relics of the Buddha and other auspicious objects, which was found in the area of the holy footprints. Phra Buddha Bat Bua Bok is highly revered by the people of Ban Pue District and neighboring areas as well as Laotian Buddhists. There is an annual festival in this area in the fourth month of the lunar calendar.

Phra That Don Kaew

Phra That Don Kaew, which is also known as Phra Maha That Chedi, is located at Moo 5, Ban Don Kaew. It is situated in the middle of Maha That Chedi Temple and is shaped in the same style as the pagoda of Phra That Phanom. Phra That Don Kaew is approximately 18 yards high and is built in two stories. Each storey is decorated with carvings of the life of the Buddha and scenes from heaven and hell. Phra That Don Kaew is built with sandstone. The building has 4 sides, each approximately 7 yard-long, and is covered with cement on the outside. Phra That Don Kaew is believed to be built between the 12th and 13th century because it was built from sandstone and the carvings were made in the late-Dvaravati or early-Lopburi style. In the vicinity of Phra That Don Kaew there are stone steles erected in all eight



directions-some are flat while others are octagonal. There is an annual festival to celebrate Phra That Don Kaew in Ban Don Kaew. This includes an ablution ceremony on the first weekend following the Thai New Year.

Maew Forest Monastery (Sri Thatupmancha Temple)

Maew Forest Monastery is located in Sri That District, 6 km away from the District Office. In the monastery, there is a great pagoda, which is believed to be approximately 1,300 years old. Originally, it was built with a long, slender, and pointed top, but it collapsed a long time before being discovered by the locals. The restored pagoda is approximately 20 m. high. There are gate-shaped structures on the four sides of the base of the building, but no real entrance way. There are a large amount of ceramic ruins around the base of the pagoda, which is believed to be the ruins of a small ornamented wall. In 2471 B.E., a large number of gold and bronze Buddha images were excavated from the area of this pagoda. They are kept in the main temple of the monastery at the present.





Matchimawat Temple

This temple is located in the city of Udon Thani. It used to be an abandoned temple, known to the villagers simply as 'the old temple.' In the vihara of this temple, there is a white stone Buddha image sitting under the shade of the mythical giant snake, Naga. The villagers call this Buddha image, Luangpo Nak. This is a highly revered religious object of Udon Thani. In the reign of Rama V, Kromluang Prachak Silpakom ordered a new temple to be built at the site of 'the old temple' and gave it the name, 'Matchimawat Temple.'

'Luangpo Nak' is a bronze Buddha image, which is famous for many miracles. This Buddha image has been situated in the ancient temple for hundreds of years and is considered an important aspect of Udon Thani history.

'Luangpo Nak' was cast according to the ancient style of sculptural art. The Buddha image is beautifully shaped and emanates an air of tranquility and mercy, which has brightened the hearts of worshipers for hundreds of years. This Buddha image is also well known for its efficacy in eliminating suffering for all who seek refuge at this temple.



Bodhisomporn Temple is located on Bo-sri Road in Tumbon Maak Kaeng. The temple was built towards the end of the King Chulalongkorn's reign. Phraya Srisuriyarajawaranuwat (Bo Netibodhi), governor of the Northern Region, invited the people of Mak Kaeng village to

Ban Kor Forest Monastery

Ban Kor Forest Monastery is located in Tumbon Kua Nam, Ban Pue District, Udon Thani Province. It was established under the leadership of Master Tul Kippapanyo on January 1st 2528 B.E. The monastery has a total area of 410 rai. At the present, living quarters and basic infrastructures have been built to meet the daily needs of both monks and laypeople who come to practice meditation in the monastery. Moreover, Udon Thani Province has designated Ban Kor Forest Monastery as a Center for Mind Development of Udon Thani in honor of His Majesty the King. This center has organized group ordinations and group meditation training for students and the general public. Furthermore, both Thai and foreign laypeople have come to practice the Buddha's teaching at this monastery on a regular basis.

Bodhisomporn Temple

join him in building a temple, which came to be known as "Wat Mai" (new temple). Later, Kromluang Chinasiriwat, the Supreme Patriarch, changed the temple's name to Bodhisomporn Temple in honor of Phraya Srisuriyarajawaranuwat who provided the initiative to build the temple. There is also a museum of meditation masters within this temple.

Important artifacts of this temple include, a bronze Buddha image, Phra Bhudda Rasamee, which is a Buddha image from the Sukhothai era (approximately 600 years old), a laterite Buddha image from the Lopburi era (approximately 1,300 years old), a great bodhi tree, which was given to the Thai government (during Field Marshal Pibulsongkram's premiership) by the government of Sri Lanka in 2494 B.E., a laterite replica of the Buddha's footprints (approximately 100 years old), and a wooden scripture cabinet decorated with gold, which was constructed in the name of Prince



Famous Monks of Udon Thani



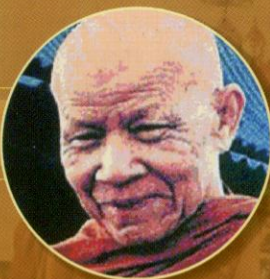
Phra Thepwisutthacharn (Luangpu Dinor)
Matchimawat Temple



Phra Thammachedi (Chumi Phanthalo) Bodhisomporn Temple



Phra Thammapundit (Chansri Chantateepo)
Bodhisomporn Temple



Luangta Maha Bua Yanasampanno Bantad Forest Monastery



Luangpu Pibul Prathan Temple

Famous Monks of Udon Thani



Phra Thammapariyatimolee (Matchimawat Temple)



Luangpu Kruang Thammacharo (Tepsinghan Temple)



Master Sritatta Suwan (Prabatbuabok Temple)



Luangpu On Yanasiri (Nicrotharam Temple)



Luangpu Boonjun Kommalo (Santikavas Forest Monastery)



Local Festival



Local Festival



Local Customs and Traditions

The people of Udon Thani Province have local customs and traditions similar to most other northeastern localities. For example, there is a tradition of making merit for every month of the year, which is generally known among northeasterners as *hued sib song*. However, these traditions are sometimes adjusted or abbreviated according to the current socio-economic circumstances of the community.

As for customs and traditions that are related to daily life such as, clothing styles, manners, and traditions of the life cycle, the people of Udon Thani continue to follow the traditional lifestyle of Thai northeasterners (Isan).

Traditions for the 12 Months (Heud Sib Song)

Traditions for the 12 Months (Heud Sib Song) are customs that are carried out in each month of the year in manners similar to the 12-month traditions of communities in the central plains. In the first lunar month, when the weather is still cold, the villagers make appropriate preparations called *Khao Kam*. In the second lunar month, there is a merit making festival in veneration of the rice goddess, *Mae Phosop*. In the third month, there is the roasted rice (*kao chee*) called *Makhaboocha*. In the fourth month, there is a festival to celebrate the last incarnation of the Buddha. This festival is called *Boon Pawes*. In the fifth month, there is the merit making for the Thai New Year Festival. In the sixth month, there is merit making for the Buddhist Vesak festival and the rocket (*bang fai*)

festival. In the seventh lunar month, there are various merit making for the beginning of the year (according to the Thai calendar) including, house-warming merit making, annual celebration of the city pillar, offerings for the house spirits. In the eighth month, there is a celebration of the beginning of the Buddhist Lent. In the ninth month, there is a merit making festival for friends and family members who have passed away. In the tenth month, there is a merit making festival for hungry ghosts (*tum bun khao sak*). In the eleventh month, there is merit making to celebrate the end of the Buddhist Lent. Finally, in the last month of the lunar calendar, there is the offering of the *Kathina* robe for monks in honor of *Usu*, the great *Naka* king.

Annual Festivals Toong Sri Muang Festival

This festival is organized by the provincial authorities on December 1 - 15 of every year. It is similar to most provincial festivals in other areas and is often organized together with the Red Cross Fair. Toong Sri Muang Festival includes a wide variety of entertainment. There are contests for handicraft products and folk games.



Rocket Festival (Bang Fai Laan) in Pen District

The Rocket Festival (*Bang Fai Laan*) is an ancient tradition of Pen District. It is celebrated annually on the full moon night of the sixth lunar month. The locals believe that the rocket festival is a form of prayer to the *Sri Mahatha* pagoda, which is highly venerated by the people of *Baan Thaat*. Aside from praying for adequate seasonal rain that would result in plentiful crops, the rocket festival also represents a prayer for the *Mahatha*'s blessings for villagers as well as their friends and families who are working abroad. It is believed that a successful rocket festival would lead to peace and happiness in the locality and high amounts of remittance from relatives working in faraway lands. The rocket festival also brings a lot of tourism, generating

much extra income for the local people. In continuing this tradition, the people of Pen District not only preserve a beautiful custom, they are also preserving folk wisdom and encouraging tourism in Udon Thani.



Loy Kratong Festival

The province of Udon Thani supports the continuation of the Loy Kratong Festival, which is an ancient tradition of expressing gratitude towards the river goddess. This tradition also encourages the local people to cooperate in keeping their natural water sources clean and unadulterated. Udon Thani Province organizes a grand Loy Kratong Festival annually on the full moon night of the twelfth lunar month at the *Prachak Silpakhom Lake Park*, *Muang District*. Festivities include, processions of the local Chinese god, Chinese-style lion and dragon dances, beauty pageants, folk cultural performances and other exciting shows.



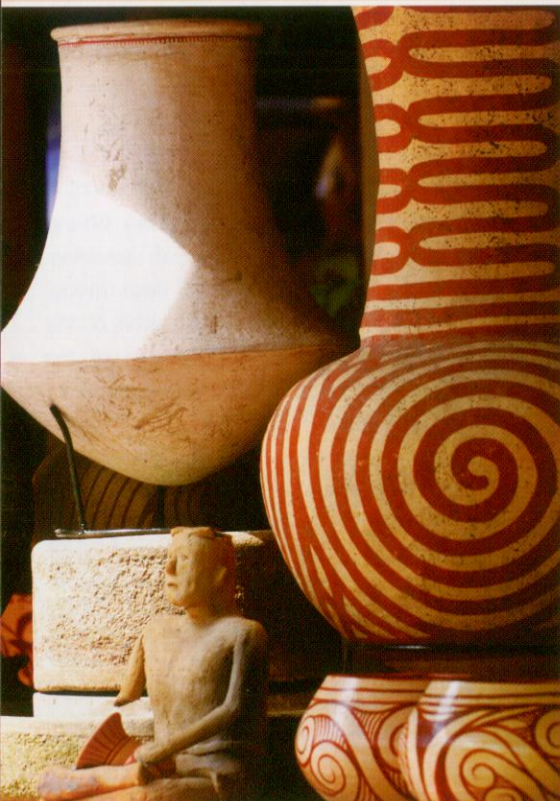
Baan Chiang World Heritage Festival

The Baan Chiang World Heritage Festival is organized yearly in *Nong Haan District*. The objective of the festival is to instill, in participants of all age and gender, a sense of pride and responsibility in preserving and protecting the archeological site of *Baan Chiang* so that it could remain a source of knowledge about the prehistoric culture of *Baan Chiang* forever. Aside from a series of academic lectures on the current situation of *Baan Chiang*, this festival also includes an exhibition of the importance of *Baan Chiang* as one of the world's important sources for historical research.

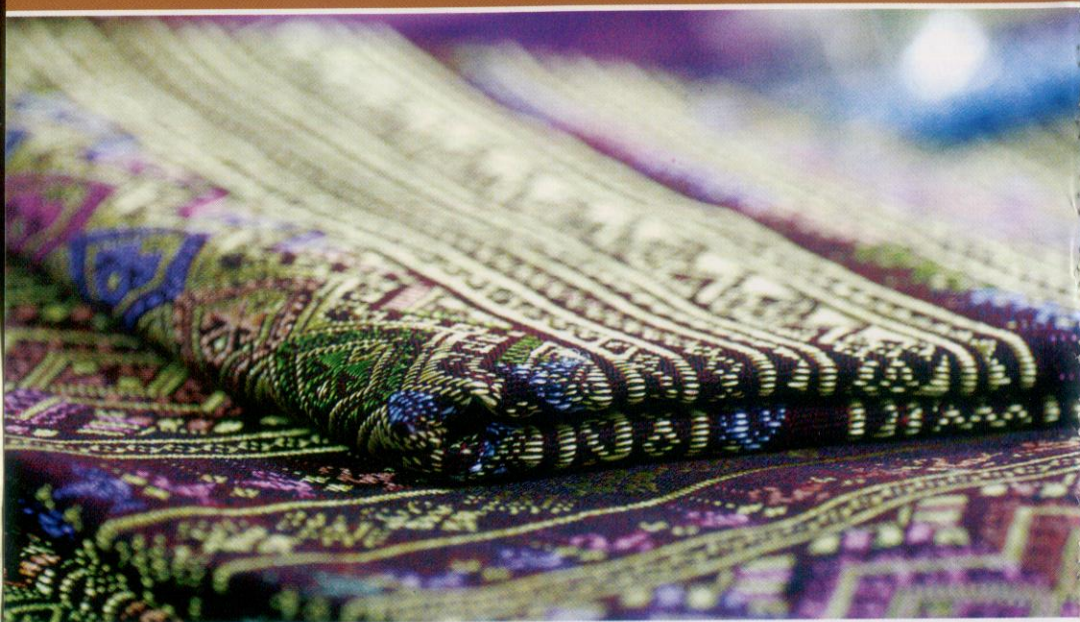


Pottery
Silk
OTOP
Souvenir
Food

Product



■ Products



Mee Kid Fabric

At the present, the production of folk fabric has become an important income supplement in the family economy. For this reason, many villagers turned to weaving folk fabric when they have spare time from work in the fields. Consequently, Udon Thani has become the "capital of madmee fabric" because it is the province that has produced the longest piece of cotton madmee kid fabric in the world (approximately 1,199 m). This piece of fabric includes up to 660 different weaving patterns. At the present, it is on display at the Center of Folk Handicraft Products at Baan Men, Tumbon Baan Tor, Muang District, Udon Thani Province. The locality in which this center is situated is one of the most famous fabric producing areas in the province and has been an important inspiration for the people of Udon Thani in their decision to return to the weaving enterprise. The kid-pattern cotton and silk of Udon Thani Province has repeatedly win the first prize in the kid-pattern fabric competition at the Bhu Phan Royal Residence and, therefore, is widely recognized and well received in the fabric market.

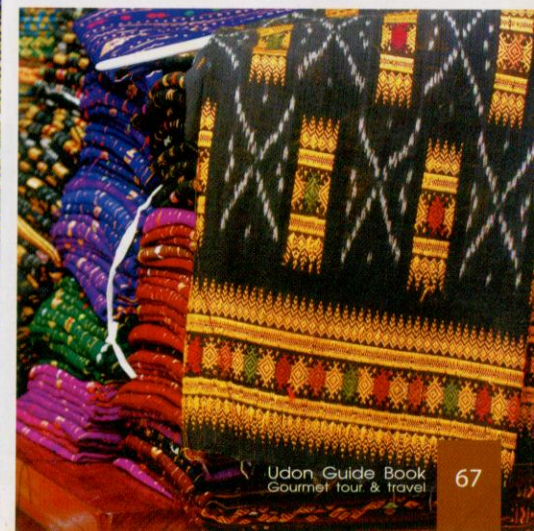
About a hundred years ago, nearly every village in the northeastern region was involved in fabric production for their own everyday consumption. Weaving was considered a task for women, which required girls to start training from an early age. They would start from simple patterns and progress to more difficult and complex patterns. The time for weaving was usually during the dry season or at the end of the rainy season after work in the fields had been completed.

Later when most people turned to produce agricultural products as merchandize, they had to invest more time in growing cash crops. Consequently, many villagers stopped weaving and focused only on their own agricultural endeavors or migrate elsewhere to find work as wage laborers.



Folk woven fabric is one unique feature of the northeast that is widely recognized throughout the country. The patterns, colors, and styles reflect the artistic abilities of the producers and provide clues to where the fabric was manufactured. These characteristics also provide information on the thought evolution behind the selection of patterns that could be used as reference of the living circumstances, customs and traditions of the locality from which the fabric originated. Folk fabrics that villagers weave for their own consumption include cotton fabric, silk fabric, and mixed cotton-silk fabric. Most of the raw materials are locally produced. The colors that are used to color the fabrics are manufactured naturally from various plants.

In ancient times, people of the northeastern region regard kid fabric as sacred objects because of the complicated techniques involved in the production process. Kid weavers must learn the craft from their ancestors and spend their lifetime practicing in order to master the delicate patterns and complex techniques of this art. Kid fabric was originally used only for special occasions such as, auspicious events and religious ceremonies. Northeasterners would also give kid-pattern pillows and mattresses as highly prized gifts or awards.





In many times ago Isan peoples are thinking Kid-fabric is the high of fabric folk. because when they weaving of Mee-kid fabric is very complicated ,will learning by they ancestors and they will to practice until kid fabric is the most beautiful for special times. Isan peoples like to use Kid pillow,Kid mattress or Kid fabric to gift. other section something to relative between two peoples like kid and adult, boy and girl or between cousins ,like to give shoulder cape, Kid-turban or Ioincloth more than Kid-pillow or mattress.

Mee-kid fabric Mee-kid fabric or kid-mee fabric are produced by mixing two types of patterns-kid pattern and madmee pattern-in the same piece of fabric. The weaving techniques for mee-kid fabric are not as complicated as those for kid fabric. Two weavers working together could weave up to 3 m of mee-kid fabric in one day and up to a whole role within 15 days. Mee-kid fabric is made mainly from cotton-both for the kid-pattern parts and madmee-pattern parts. Some special types of mee-kid fabrics are made from mixtures of cotton and silk, for example; the song kasat (two kings) fabric is a mixture of cotton-woven madmee-pattern parts and silk-woven kid-pattern parts, the saam kasat (three kings) fabric is a combination of silk-woven madmee-pattern and kid-pattern parts together with cotton-woven madmee-pattern parts in one whole piece of fabric. These hand-woven fabrics are colored with synthetic colors from Japan and Germany as well as natural colors from true indigo, the core of the jackfruit tree, Bengal almond leaves, ebony, etc.



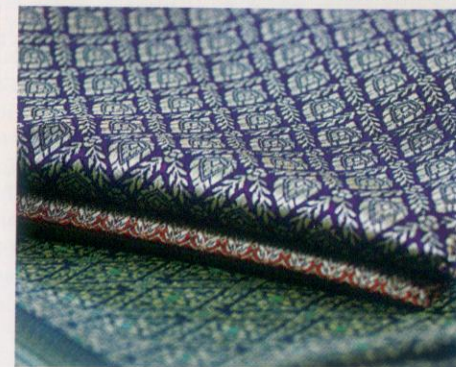
Model Patterns for Kid-Pattern Fabrics

There are three major model patterns of the kid-pattern fabrics that have been woven in the northeastern region since ancient times.

Model 1 could be divided into 4 types; animal pattern, plant pattern, utensil pattern, and miscellaneous pattern.

Model 2 could be divided into 4 types; patterns from nature and real environment, patterns from feelings and imaginative thoughts, decorative patterns, and technical patterns

Model 3 could be divided into 4 types; geometrical patterns which are the main structures; patterns from nature and utensil patterns which are constructed from the structure of natural and environmental patterns; developmental patterns which are a mixture of two or more patterns to make a more complex and delicate pattern; and mixed patterns which is also known as prae-wa patterns (these are the patterns that appear on the famous prae-wa fabric, which preserves a unique cultural identity of the northeastern region) Furthermore, there are other different names for these patterns depending on the different customs and popularity in each locality. Nevertheless, most of the patterns are similar to the types mentioned in the three models above.



Nearly every district in Udon Thani province has its own kid fabric and folk fabric weaving group. The most notable weaving groups are from Nong Wua-sor District, Wang Saam Mor District, and Nong Haan District. Most of the woven fabrics are sent to be sold at Baan Nakha in Tumbon Nakha and at Baan Men Handicrafts Center in Tumbon Baan Khao, Muang District, Udon Thani Province. This is because these are the well known major markets for folk fabrics and other folk merchandizes. Everyday tourists would come to visit and buy these fabrics. Moreover, these folk goods are also sold in stores in the city of Udon Thani as well as in Chatuchak Market in Bangkok.





Hand made and weave fabric

Mai-Kid fabric
Baan Srichomchun tambon Nhongaor
Nong Wua So
Tel. 0 4229 8328, 08 1965 7394

Blanket ,Silk cloth
Baan Naprong tambon Bayaw Wang Sam Mor
Tel. 0 4238 9190

Pottery and Bann Chiang earthenware
Baan Kam-aor tambon Baan Chiang Nong Han
Tel. 0 4226 1162, 08 1262 4313

Kok handicraft
Baan Nhongdaengchaimongkol tambon
Nhonglak Chaiwan
Tel. 0 4226 5166

Kram dye fabric
Baan Dongyang tambon Baandaeng Piboonrak
Tel. 0 4225 0465

Mattress Kid-pillow
Baan Nonsrithong tambon Baanchai Baandung
Tel. 0 4227 3611

Natural dye fabric
Baan Tanlian tambon Tanlian Kud Jab
Tel. 0 4225 1059

Kid-Fai fabric
Baan Nakha tambon Nakha Muang
Tel. 0 4220 6466

Weave fabric
Klumsatree sahakorn chumchon Ponbok 61
moo4 Makkhang
Tel. 08 4234 6388, 08 7217 9440

Karaboonhom, Ancient Nam moo
Klum nhan Aorsormor chumchon Nonwattana
71/4 tambon Makkhang
Tel. 08 1544 6280

Nga-dam
chumchon Nhongtaolek
Tel. 0 4232 8200

**Credit : Udon Thani Provincial
Industry Office Tel. 0 4222 1119**

Products

Hand made and weave fabric

Phai wickerwork
Baan Jomtan tambon Jomsri Phen
Tel. 08 6218 4477

Natural dye fabric
Baan Daan tambon Chiawang Phen
Tel. 08 1048 9433, 08 1380 2380

Natural dye fabric
Baan Lao-aoi tambon Khonyoong Kud Jab
Tel. 0 4225 4179

Natural dye fabric
Baan Kok tambon Baan Kok
amphur Sang Kom
Tel. 0 4227 7150

Folk fabric
Baan Mai tambon Muangphan Baan Phue
Tel. 08 7964 1807

Wool product
Baan Aomgor tambon Aomgor Baan Dung
Tel. 0 4228 0213

Miss Udonsunshine Perfume
Udonsunshine company 127 moo5 tambon
Baamluam Muang
Tel. 0 4224 2475

Phai bag
Klum song serm a cheep Sangluang 13/26
tambon Makkhang Muang
Tel. 0 4222 3019

Scarf and shoulder cape
Tel. 0 4224 4011

Paokaew, Phraprajamwan, Tumhookaew
Chumchon Kaojan2 14 moo14
Tel. 08 4215 6230, 0 4232 2514

Yaibua flower
Chumchon Kaojan2 230/1 moo14
Tel. 08 6861 5079

Yaibua flower
Chumchon Non Utumpom 195/1 Supakitjanya rd.
Tel. 08 7225 5155, 0 4234 0417

Panbaisri tonpho-ngern phothong
Chumchon Nongbua 2
Tel. 0 4232 2246

Fai folk fabric, pan bai sri
404 moo 2 soi Yothawichit
Tel. 0 4234 8166, 08 6853 9934

Takrai hom Sprey, honey, herbal
Chumchon Nongtaolek 37 moo5
Tel. 0 4224 7750, 08 9117 9505, 08 4980 4175

Yaibua Flower, Fang flower
Chumchon Thongyai 253/37 Prajak road
Tel. 08 1601 3130

Products

Hand made and weave fabric

Pottery
Klum kruang pan dinphao kiansee
laiBaanchiang Banchiang Nong Han
Tel. 08 9940 8459

Fabric and Jar 3 piece
Klum kruang pan dinphao kiansee
laiBaanchiang Baanchiang Nong Han
Tel. 08 9940 8459

Pottery (short neck doll)
Klum kruang pan dinphao kiansee
laiBaanchiang Banchiang Nong Han
Tel. 08 1262 4313

Mud mee fabric
Klum hattakam tor pha puenmuang Hua Bueng
Baankhaw Muang
Tel. 08 7230 0300, 08 6853 3194

Natural Fai shirt
Klum pha fai tor mue lai Saifon yom see
thammachat Baan Na-ngam 264/1 Posri road
Makkhang Muang
Tel. 0 4224 5000-2, 08 9710 3980

Scrub herbal
Klumsatree sahakorn Baan Jik spa Chumchon
Baan Jik 167/74 Naresuan road
Tel. 08 9943 3921, 08 7222 0153, 0 4291 2241

Lukprakob, Herbal oil
Klum acheeb chumchon Nhongyai chumchon
Nhongyai 155 moo8 chumchon Nhongyai
Tel. 0 4224 5000-2, 08 9710 3980

Herbal, Thai Massage
Klumsatree Nuadthai Chumchom Thongyai
Tel. 08 1263 2776

Karaboon Herbal, Basket from Yellow Pages
Klum a cheeb samunprai Chumchon Nonyang 2
315/2 moo7 soi Panomwan
Tel. 08 4234 0196, 08 5184 1820

Food and Beverage
Jaewbong
Baan Thatoom tambon Moomon Muang
Tel. 08 1260 9633

Roast sand nut
Nhongno tambon Kudjab Kud Jab
Tel. 0 4229 1279

Dry banana and butter roast banana
Baan Nayong tambon Nayong Na Yong
Tel. 0 4225 7040

Phak Kha-na
Baan Nhongaon tambon Chiangpin Muang
Tel. 08 9577 9768



Food and Beverage

Sweet mango
Baan Nhongwaengpattana Kudmakfai Nong Wua So
Tel. 0 4229 8448

Natural cow milk
Baan Huanakham tambon Huanakham Sri That
Tel. 0 4238 1086

Natural cow milk
Baan Kamtana tambon Tungyai Tung Fon
Tel. 0 4226 8282

Great rice
Baan Hanthao tambon Pakoh Kud Jab
Tel. 0 4229 1338, 08 6224 3770

Pla-rah
Baan Nhongbuanoi Nhongsapla Nong Han
Tel. 0 4226 0108, 08 1260 3308

Dry Kanomjeen
Moo2 baan Nachan Srisamran Nam Som
Tel. 0 4228 9032

Pork Sausage, Mam moo,Nam moo,Kunchiang
Chumchon Baanjik 108 Naresuan road
Tel. 0 4232 7830, 08 9710 6824

Thong Muan snack, Kanom jeen namya
Miss Warawan Srithongsuk klum a cheeb
samunprai chumchon Nonyang 2 315/2 moo7
soi Panomwan
Tel. 08 6638 0914

Pla som
Chumchon Don udom3
Tel. 08 7857 2949

Passion fruit water
Chumchon Kaojan 1
Tel. 0 4224 1796, 0 4232 2666, 08 6635 4049

Herbal water, Snack
Klum nhan Aorsormor chumchon Nonwattana
73/6 soi Nonwattana
Tel. 08 9621 4967

Herbal Jaewbong, Herbal Shampoo
258 Chumchon Banduaw Makkhang
Tel. 08 1574 5869, 0 4224 2476



Thai Food
Local Food
Seafood
Chinese Food
Japanese Food
Breakfast



Restaurants



Khai ka tha

Khai ka tha Khai ka tha is the one famous food of Udon thani ,Khonkaen, Loei. Khai ka tha is the breakfast look likes foreign food more than Thai food. Thai peoples like to eat Khai ka tha for breakfast. Khai ka tha is fried egg put in small pan or small pot for one man eating and take some elements like chop pork or vegetables, eat with Vietnam bread (look like Une Baguette) and hot coffee.



Thai people believe Khai ka tha is the heritage of French culture since France to govern Indo-china and Vietnam makes Vietnam people influence by France. Some of Vietnam people moved from Vietnam to Thailand and live in North East of Thailand to pass on any Vietnam food to Thai and one of them is call Khai ka tha is the main course, have many protein and look like so delicious.

Khai ka tha is the same name in French language (L'oeuf sur le plat) but in French meaning is fried egg but Khai ka tha in Udon thani have chop-pork above fried egg too.



Practice

Put the hot pan take some butter and vegetable oil, chop pork mixed and keep in. take pork and sausage to fried in vegetable oil till ripen. Wait a minute. Put it and slice

Put a small hot pan and use the medium hot, take one spoon butter, when butter became liquid put 2 eggs and spread in cover the pan, take ripe pork,kun chiang and sausage. Close the cover 2-3 minutes take peppers and tomato is finished. Serve with any sauce, toast ,hot coffee ,ovaltine or orange juice.

Ingredients

Eggs 2
Sausage 2 pcs.
Chop pork 3-4 pcs.
Kun Chiang 5-6 pcs.
Fresh butter 1
Vegetable oil 1
Small pan tomato
pepper
soybean
sauce





Thai Food

Mae Yha

Ratchapatsadhu road, amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4222 3889

Rabeang Patchanee Restaurant

53/1 Suphakitjanya road ,tambol Makkhaeng
rinnongprajak
Tel : 0 4224 1515

Rabeang Rimnam

344 Robmuang road tongkam Lotus tambol
Nongbua amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 7257, 08 1717 9297

Krua Kha-Thakrai

Udon-Khonkaen road
Tel : 0 4234 1515

Mandarin

Makkhaeng road amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4222 1043, 0 4222 2391

Good Everything

Phor-niyom road rob Nhongprajak
Tel : 0 4224 5544

Baan Suan Rim Nam

Baan Suan Rim Nam

Kinlom Chomwiw

76/3 Suphakitjanya road tambol Makkhaeng
amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4224 2653, 08 8903 3246

Thai Food

Tararin

76/2 Suphakitjanya road tambol Makkhaeng
amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4224 6129

Aingdoy

245/1 moo5 Robmuang road tambol
Baanluam amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4234 7821-2

Tonmak

937 Suphakitjanya road tambol Makkhaeng
amphur Muang
Tel : 08 1058 9620

Bueng Mai Hom

285 Robmuang road , amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4224 9564

Krua Takrai Hom

136 Rinnongbua road tambol Makkhaeng,
amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4220 4635, 08 6713 8499

Keetakawee Dontree Mee Chee Wit

600 Nonpiboon road , amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4232 6079, 08 9711 2112

Hong Nang Len

61/8-9 Tammajedee road tambol Makkhaeng ,
amphur Muang
Tel : 08 6852 7981

Khaitun Restaurant

Huamum Prajak road Teekatananon , amphur
Muang

Poovieng

Charoen Hotel
Tel : 0 4224 8155

Krua Chon Ngoen

Paktangmoobaan Sinchaitanee
Tel : 08 9937 3696



Thai Food

Bueng Sam Ran

57/5 moo9 baan Nonglek Robmuang road
Tel : 0 4220 4547

Kruaboran

153 moo11 tambol Makkhaeng Liangmuang
road
Tel : 08 6637 7985

Rong Beer Udon

Rinnongprajak tongkam Rongphayaban
Wattana 61/25 Baannon road tambol
Makkhaeng amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4224 1837

Kruakunnid

64 soi Watphanonniwet Udonhutsadee road
amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4224 6128

Local Food

Toi laabped

Langruanjam Udonthani rawang Makkhaeng
road and Srichomchun road
Tel : 0 4224 9328

Km.5 Suan A-han Botokpla

Udon-Loei road
Tel : 0 4234 6797, 08 1263 2575

Wuakuek

Udon-Kudjab road 10 km. jakwittayalaipala
Ranlabnuad

35/1 Srichomchun road tambol Makkhaeng
Tel : 0 4232 8172

Labmooworachai

27/2 Posri road tambol Makkhaeng Muang
Tel : 0 4224 7955

Baanseesom

Wattananuwong road

Sea Food

Chanpha Beer Garden

Udonthani-Nongbualampoo road
Tel : 0 4234 8713, 08 9714 4112

Settee Seafood

Udonhutsadee road

Kungpaokalasin

Udon-Nongkhai road

Koyee Seafood

Pracha u-tit road
Tel : 0 4224 7055

Chaolay Seafood

Udonhutsadee road

International Food

cof-fee cafe

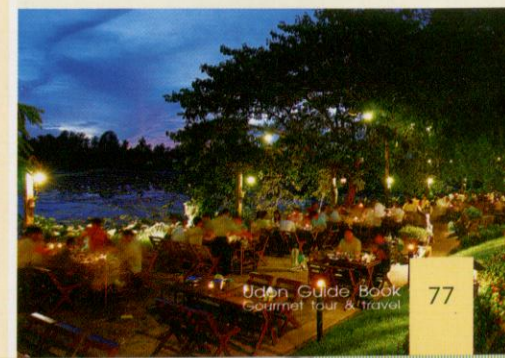
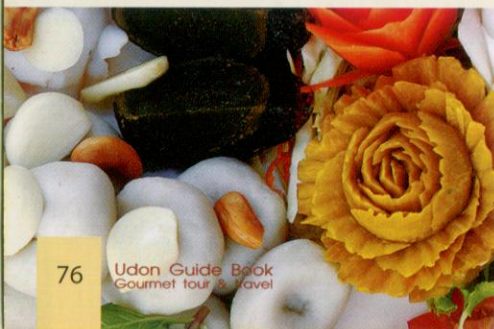
Srichomchun road
Tel : 0 4224 4666

MayFair

Charoen Hotel
Tel : 0 4224 8155

Kruatungsrimuang

Charoensri Grand Royal Hotel
Tel : 0 4234 3555





Japanese Food

Kitaro
Prajak road
Tel : 0 4224 3094

Kura Kura
Amphur road

Tokyoshi
Srisook road

MK Restaurants
Charoensri Complex, Lot

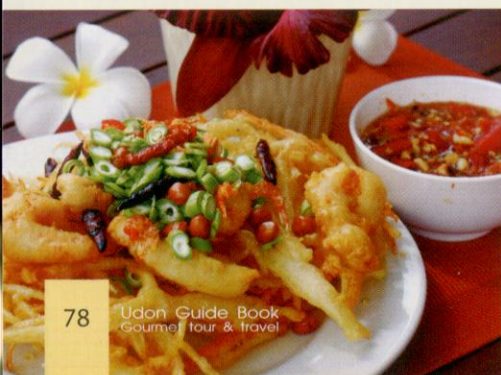
Vietnam Food

V.T.Namnuang
345/1-6 Posri road langwatpothisomporn
tambol Makkhaeng amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4234 7111

Porn Namnuang
Atibadee road
Tel : 0 4223 0455-66

Arunee Namnuang
Atibadee road
Tel : 0 4224 4588, 08 6861 3289

Arunee Namnuang
Pracharaksa road
Tel : 0 4234 6395, 08 5014 0588



Chinese Food

Siamhai Pattakan
Makkhaeng road
Tel : 0 4224 3178, 0 4222 2610

Mangkonluang Pattakan Sesibong
75/18-21 Thahan road tongkam Mahawittayalai
Ratchaphat Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 2345, 0 4234 1581

Ming 24 Nor
Srisook road
Tel : 0 4222 2445

Hong a-han Leng Mueng
Chan 2 Charoensri Grand Hotel
Tel : 0 4234 3555

Nimitphotchana - Suki
Makkhaeng road
Tel : 0 4224 6273

Hi-Way Party
163 Robmuang road tambol Nongbua
Tel : 0 4224 2444, 0 4224 2345

Midnight

Look Nam Suan A-han
Panpraw road
Tel : 0 4224 2619

Pak Bung Hoen Fah
Prajak road

Khao Tom Kon Kun Eng
Panpraw road
Tel : 0 4222 2582

Pra Sop Chok
Ratchapatsadhu road
Tel : 0 4222 2993



Breakfast

New Em Aoch
Prajak road
Tel : 0 4222 3992

A-roi Chao Nee
Thesa road rimnongprajak
Tel : 08 1661 3577

Ying U-dom Kaikata
Prajak road
Tel : 0 4224 3531

King o cha
Seesattha road
Tel : 0 4234 3481, 0 4232 1545

Ransongkloe Booth 23
Thesaphiban road Nongprajak
Tel : 08 1975 7196

Steak

Arena
310/1-2 Suphakitjanya road tambol
Makkhaeng amphur Muang
Tel : 0 4232 5151

bkkgril
Prajak road
Tel : 0 4234 8713, 08 9714 4112

Richmond Steak House
Robmuang road
Tel : 0 4224 7851

Krua-Amon Steak house & Restaurant
Srichomchun road

KFC
Charoensri Complex floor 1 Big C Nittayo
road, Lotus Robmuang road

Sumsteak and net
Srisook road

Steak

SIZZLER
Charoensri Complex floor 5
Tel : 0 4223 0222

The Pizza Company
Charoensri Complex , Phosri road Kang Tang
Ngee Sun
Tel : 1112

Steak House
Robmuang road

Steak House 2
Phonpisai road lang wittayalai technic
Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 6675

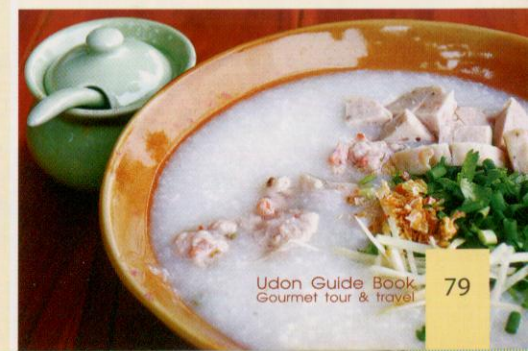
Faroh House
567 moo2 Robmuang road tambol
Makkhaeng
Tel : 0 4234 7255-8

Ezy
Thesa road

Relax
Thesa road

The Best
Prajak road

Arizona Steak - Salad 39
518/10 moobaan Sinchaithani road
Tel : 08 5925 1882, 08 6225 2390





Other Districts

Kudjab district**Suankrua**

Newaek Klai kab Praisanee Kudjab

Tel : 0 4229 3589

Supan

Kudjab-Suwankooha Rd.

Tel : 0 4229 1014

Nhong wua sor district**Nhong wua sor restaurant**

Udon-Nhongbualampoo Rd. Near Nhong wua sor hospital

Kuawtiaw Moo Nhong wua sor

Udon-Nhongbualampoo Rd.

Kumpawapee district**Tradaw**

moo1 Chaelae road

Tel : 0 4220 2232

Rimmai Thai

moo3 Robmuang road opposite Kumpawapee school

Tel : 0 4220 2445

Ranahan Aoi

Moo3 Jampee road

Tel : 0 4233 1902

Non Sa-ard district**Jaew hon Non sa-ard**

Mittrapap road

Tel : 0 4239 2107, 08 9863 2598

Pla phao Non sa-ard

Mittrapap Rd. Out Non sa-ard 5 km.

Tel : 08 7213 6036

Other Districts

Nhong Han district**Wong pla**

Baan Nhong bor

Nok Noi

Kon tueng see yaek San lak muang

Tung Fon district**Moowan**

Tong kam satanee tamruad Tungfon

Taihao

Taladtessaban Tungfon

Chaiwan district**Rimmai**

Nhong Chaiwan klai kap Tessaban Chaiwan

Ao lab koi

Kang Rongpayaban Chaiwan

Tel : 0 4226 5173

Sri that district**Jam Ken Kung pao**

Baan Koksri-Seethat

Tel : 08 4418 2811, 0 4238 2303

Rabiang pao

Baan Koksri-Seethat

Taihao plaphao

Baan Na-muang from Seethat 3 km.

Wang Sam Mor district**Tiang na Kroo Tan**

The center of Wang sam mor near wat Boorapha

Tel : 08 1871 2947

Seepeenong

Baan Kammuang, Wangsammor-Kammuang road

road

Other Districts

Baan Dung district**Nakhon Pathom**

Winyoo road

Baan Phue district**Sor Kungpao**

Namsom-baanphue

Tel : 08 1050 2007

Baipass

Behind wittayalaiikan a-cheep Kuawjab Baan phue

Opposite Baan Phue school

Nam Som district**Rabiang Dao**

near Na-ngua municipality

Tel : 08 1510 6677

Pratoo Muang

before amphur Namsom

Tel : 08 6863 2624

Phen district**Raan ahan poo yah**

Pennikom road

Mamuang pa

Pennikom road

Sangkom district**Tan tanod**

Baan Non nok hor

Nhong Saeng district**Tung na tong**

near Nhong saeng market

Tel : 08 1307 8235

Kuawtiaw Nongsang

Moo1 Tabkung

Other Districts

Nayoong district**Baan pak rah**

Nayoong-Sangkam

Tel : 0 4225 7134

Piboonrak district**Yhaka**

Moo13 baandaeng

Tel : 0 4225 8109

Sotim

Moo13 baandaeng

Tel : 0 4225 8034

Kookaew district**Kuawtiaw Champ**

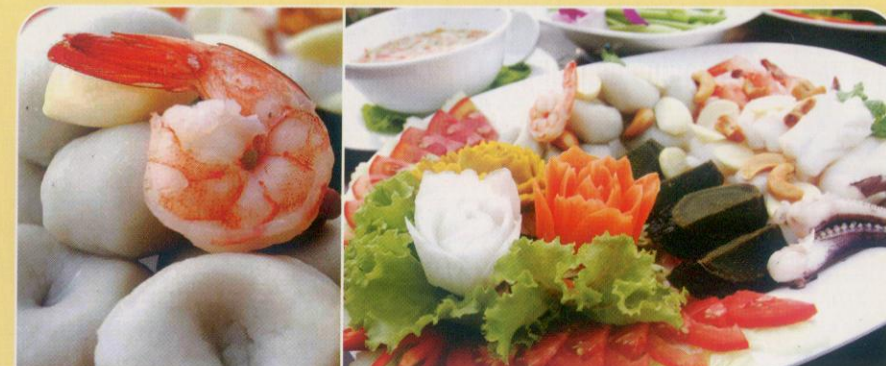
Baanjeet

Prajak district**Supan plaphao**

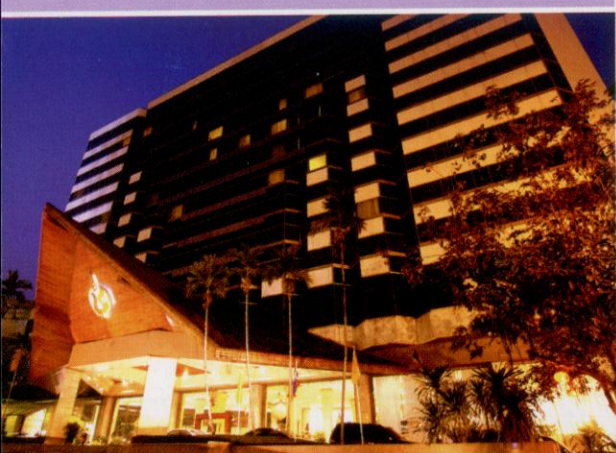
Baan Phonthong Kumjan

Nueyang Mio

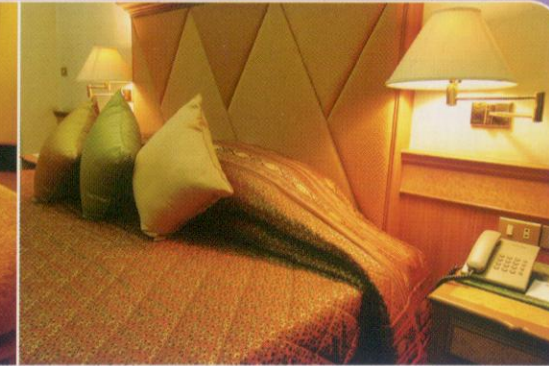
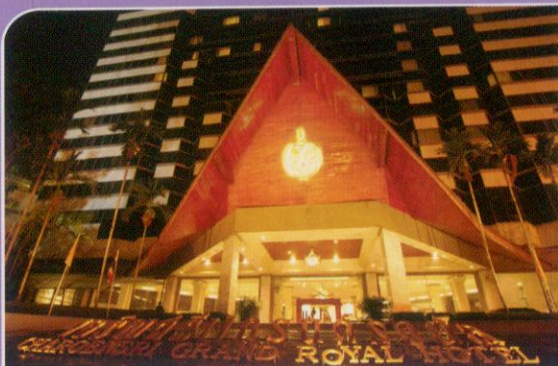
Moo1 baan Na-muang



Hotel
Resort
Apartment
Accommodation



Accommodation



Accommodation in Muang District

Charoen sri grand royal
271/5 Prajak Makkhang Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 3555
Fax : 0 4234 3550-2

Baan Chiang
5 Mukmontri Makkhang Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 7911-20
Fax : 0 4222 3200

Charoen Hotel
549 Posri Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 8155, 0 4224 6122
Fax : 0 4224 1093

Ton Koon
50/1 Makkhang Makkhang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 6336-45
Fax : 0 4232 6349-50

Napalai
572 Pracharaksa Makkhang Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 7420-46
Fax : 0 4234 7447-8

Udon Airport
14 moo 1 Udon-Nhongbualampoo Nadee Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 6223-4
Fax : 0 4234 6514

Kings
57 Posri Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1634, 0 4222 2919,
0 4221 1444
Fax : 0 4224 3870

Accommodation in Muang District

Karin
37 Wattananuwong Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 0515-22

Siri Grand
12 Benjang Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 4514-9
Fax : 0 4220 5030

Udon Hotel
81-89 Makkhang Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 6528-30, 0 4224 8160
Fax : 0 4224 2782

Chaleena resort
284/1 Robmuang Makkhang Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 8222
fax : 0 4224 8222

NB Hotel
626 moo1 Udon-Sakon road Makkhang Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 1999
Fax : 0 4232 3339

Queen
6-8 Udondutsadee Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1451



Accommodation in Muang District

Udon Cabana
30/7 Phonpisai Makkhang Muang Udonthani
Tel : 08 9403 9403
Fax : 0 4222 3018

Nguan-Nguan
24-25 Naresuan Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1135, 0 4224 1244

Charoen Sri Palace
60 Posri Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 2611-3, 0 4232 8218-20
Fax : 0 4222 2601

Thailand Hotel
4/1-6 Surakan Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 1670-5, 0 4224 9557
Fax : 0 4222 3453

Malasri Saengden
300 Prajak Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 2141, 0 4234 4131

Sritrakan
298/1 Sai-uthit Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 2454

Mitrpracha Palace
271/2-3 Prajak Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 2640, 0 4224 4522-3

Srisawat
123 Prajak Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 3586

Siri-Udon
79-91 Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1658

Accommodation in Muang District

Pai boon
27/41 Wattananuwong Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 4742

Prachapakdee
156/7-9 Prajak Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1804

Udon RS Thailand
4/1-6 Surakan road Makkhang
Tel : 0 4234 1472

Srichai Hotel
483 Posri road Makkhang
Tel : 0 4222 2624

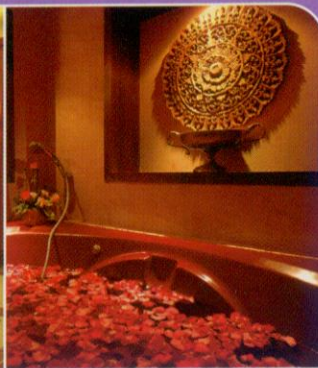
Mitr Charoen
37/37 Seesattha road Makkhang
Tel : 0 4234 3589

69 Motel
136 Pracha-uthit Makkhang
Tel : 0 4222 1477

Rammasoon Hotel
421/7 Adunlayadech Makkhang
Tel : 0 4222 1475

Krung Thong
195-9 Posri Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1161, 0 4222 3556





Accommodation in Muang District Accommodation in Muang District

Mapakdee
93/4 Prajak road ,Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1212

Srisa-ngar
12/1 Adunlayadech, Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1024

Sawaddipap
264/3 Prajak road, Udonthani

Sooksabai
254/11 Prajak road, Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1074

Sansook
34/7-3 Tamruad road, Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 3152

Tungporntiruk Guest House
289 Makkhaeng, Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1032, 0 4222 2686

New York Guest House
1 Srichomchun road, Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 2194

Puttha Ruk Guest House
308/15 Prajak road, Udonthani

Home Resident
89/11 Robmuang road, amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 0597, 08 6716 8922,
08 5853 7709, 08 4953 2939
www.udonthani.com/homerresident

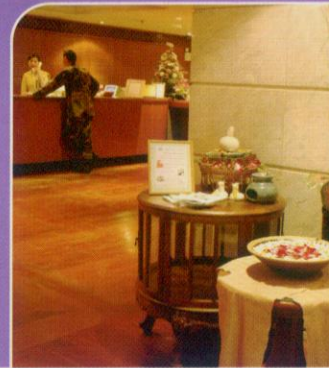
Silver Reef B&B
338/8 Prajak road, amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 4081
Website : www.silverreefudon.com

Sandtong Resort
125/1 Udon-Sakon amphur Muang Udonthan
โทร : 08 1768 9447, 08 3409 3755
Website : www.udonthani.com/shaitong

President Hotel
253/3 moo7 Amphur road, tambol Makkhaeng amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 7777
Website : www.presidenthotelthailand.com

Udon Travel Lodge
61/1-2 baan Thatoom Udon-Nongkhai road tambol Moomoon amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4226 6613, 08 1873 8303,
08 1117 7057

Chan Muang Bungkalow
302/1 Udon-Khonkaen Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 3815, 0 4224 2219
Fax : 0 4229 6130, 0 4224 3816



Accommodation in Muang District Accommodation in Muang District

Thailand Hotel
4/1-6 Surakarn Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 1670-5, 0 4224 9557
Fax : 0 4222 3453

Chaiyaporn
209-11 Makkhaeng road amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1913, 0 4222 2144

Anna
167 Udon-Nongkhai road tambol Kudsra amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4220 6017

Coconut Motel
471 Adunlayadech road tambol Makkhaeng amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 9611

Sutthana
98/27 Wattana road Makkhaeng Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 0305
Fax : 0 4222 3200

Paradise
44/29 Phosri road amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1956, 0 4222 1506

Nakhaburi Resort
425 moo1 Mittrapap (Udon-Nongkhai) road tambol Nakha amphur Muang Udonthani 41000
Tel : 0 4221 8280-3
Fax : 0 4221 8284
Website : www.nakhaburi.com
E-mail : nakhaburi@hotmail.com

Srichai Hotel
480-484 Posri Road Muang Udon Thani
Tel : 0 4222 1903, 0 4222 2624

Laddawan Great House
149/7 moo5 tambol Makkhaeng amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 7186

Lotus House
263/2 soi Noonyang tambol Makkhaeng amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 6677

Pakalang Mansion
225/8 soi Kawjan Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 3152

The Papang
232/9 Autawamit road tambol Makkhaeng amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 7783

Great Inn Bungkalow
192/3 Udon-Khonkaen road Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 0530

Resort Suan Son
58 Udon-Nongbua Lamphu road tambol Nadee Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 8206



Accommodation in Muang District Accommodation in Muang District

Aekkhachai Apartment

145/49 tambol Makkhaeng Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 7675

Ro Land Guest House

58/11 Srichomchum road tambol
Makkhaeng amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 7684

Udon Resort

400 Piboon road tambol Makkhaeng
Udonthani
Tel : 0 4220 4833

Rainbow Sweet Resort

115 moo2 tambol Nadee Udonthani
Tel : 08 5185 7499

Rachawadee Resort

99/9 tambol Moomoon Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 8583

Heritage

137/19 Srisook road, Makkhaeng Udonthani
Tel : 0 4230 4446
Fax : 0 4230 4444

A-non

130/1 soi Tammajedee tambol Makkhaeng
Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 3518

Kumkhaw Apartment

146/1 Srisook road tambol Makkhaeng
Amphur Muang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4230 4335-42

Rich Mansion

89/9 tambol Nongbua Amphur Muang
Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 4121, 0 4224 5496, 0 4224 3157

Srisook Apartment

461-4 Phosri Makkhaeng Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 6738, 0 4234 6239-40
Fax : 0 4234 6676

Srinakorn Udon

23/3 Phosri road Makkhaeng Udonthani
Tel : 08 6632 1239

Inter House

203 tambol Sampraw Udonthani
Tel : 0 4220 4833
Fax : 0 4220 4833

Veerakit

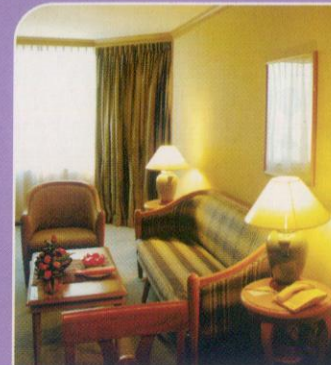
247/2 Udondutsadee road Makkhaeng
Udonthani
Tel : 0 4224 2607, 0 4224 6688

Lotus Condotel

43/4 Reamjit road tambol Makkhaeng
Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 0777
Fax : 0 4234 2295

Aek Udon

555/5 Phosri road Makkhaeng Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 0999



Accommodation in Muang District Accommodation in Ban Dung District

Dutsadee Mansion

92/9 Udondutsadee tambol Makkhaeng
Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 4181-3

Viraya Mansion

26-27 Naresuan road tambol
Makkhaeng Udonthani
Tel : 0 4232 8291-4

Udon Mansion

38/1 Tongkumutit road tambol
Makkhaeng Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 1287-90
Tel : to 111

Siam Nuruk

15/1 Sampanthamit road Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 3515-6

Ladda

65/13 Nittayo Makkhaeng Udonthani
Tel : 0 4222 1037

Top mansion

35/3 Sampanthamit road tambol
Naimuang Udonthani
Tel : 0 4234 5051

Kum Phu Ngeang Resort

51 moo10 tambol Bantad Ban Dung Udonthani
Choke Amorn Resort
321 Tomornsak road Ban Dung Udonthani
Tel : 0 4227 4143

Srimuang Hotel

51 moo 6 tambol Srisuttho Ban Dung
Udonthani

Check In Resort

392 moo 9 tambol Srisuttho Ban Dung
Udonthani
Tel : 0 4227 3729

Nongtea Resort

136 moo 5 tambol Ponsoong Ban Dung
Udonthani
Tel : 0 4227 3765

Bandung Resort

165 moo5 tambol Ponsoong amphur
Bandung Udonthani
Tel : 08 3346 2316

Sirisook Resort

257 moo5 tambol Ponsoong amphur
Bandung Udonthani
Tel : 08 9619 7379

Modern Resort Ann

moo9 tambol Srisuttho amphur Bandung
Udonthani
Tel : 08 1261 5957

Choke Satit Resort

13 amphur Bandung Udonthani
Tel : 08 9276 1995



Accommodation in Kut Chap District

Srisupan House
171 moo1 Udon-Kutchap road tambon Muangpea
Teepak 24.
4 moo8 tambon Muangpea Kut Chap Tawatchai
289 moo9 tambon Muangpea Kut Chap
Tel : 08 7148 4002
Suanmanaw Resort
73 moo2 tambon Muangpea Kut Chap
Tel : 0 4232 1962

Accommodation in Chaiwan District

Tanakorn Resort
4 moo 3 Chaiwan District
Tel : 08 9148 4002
Roamkoon Resort
Khaierree Chaiwan District
Tel : 08 1708 0824
Samkor Resort
moo 3 Chaiwan District
Tel : 08 3341 3010

Accommodation in Nong Saen District

Inter House Resort
66 moo7 Ban Samranchai Nong Saen
Tel : 0 4225 0250
Fax : 0 4225 0251
A.P. Double U Resort
174 ban Thayom Sangsawang
Tel : 08 4794 7799



Accommodation in Ban Phue District

Fuang Fah
284 moo 8 Ban Phue
Tel : 0 4228 1485
Rim Nong Resort
167 moo 7 tambon Hai Sok Ban Phue
Tel : 0 4228 1442
Robmuang Resort
175 moo 7 tambon Hai Sok
Tel : 08 7952 8129
Sai Ngoen Resort
134 moo 9 Ban Phue
Tel : 08 1964 8062
T.K.Resort
201 Ban Phue - Dong Rai road tambon Hai Sok
Tel : 08 6229 6383
Dusit Resort
175 moo14 Hai Sok
Tel : 08 6225 9571
Phai Wong Hotel
152 moo 9 Ban Phue
Tel : 0 4228 2653

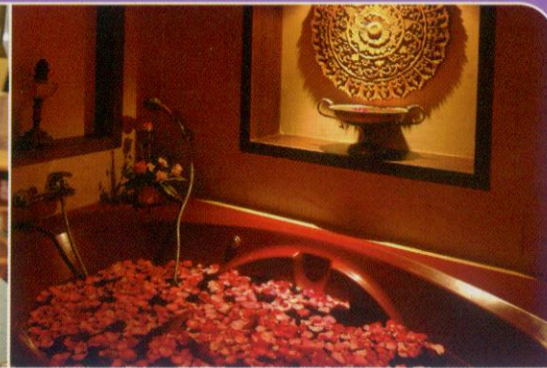


Accommodation in Ban Phue District

Wong Duan 5 Resort
350 moo8 Ban Phue
Tel : 08 1964 9302
Luang Suan Resort
168 tambon Muangpan
Tel : 08 1117 8955
Suan Yang Resort
423 Ban Phue
Tel : 0 4228 1524
Auenrak Resort
341 Ban Phue-Thabo road Ban Phue
Tel : 0 4228 1063

Accommodation in Nong Han District

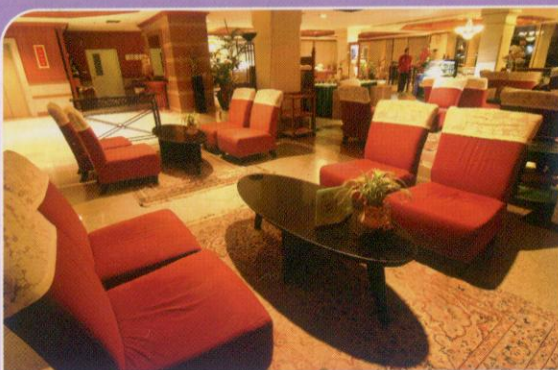
Thawon Resort
194 moo10 tambon Pung-ngoo amphur Nong Han
Tel : 08 6717 1713
Bai Tong Garden Resort
152 moo7 amphur Nong Han
Tel : 08 6715 0861



Accommodation in Nong Han District

Mor Resort
115 moo12 tambon Nongmek amphur Nong Han
Tel : 08 9841 2060
Kunpean Resort
306 moo11 amphur Nong Han
Sinthana Resort
109 moo10 amphur Nong Han
Wung Kham Tong Resort
242 moo5 Nhonghan-Kumpawapi road tambon Nongphai
Tel : 08 6239 0997
Pia Tong Resort
181 moo3 tambon Sabang Nong Han
Tel : 08 7857 4201
Udomkit Resort
82 moo6 tambon Puktob Nong Han
Tel : 08 5450 8407
Somboon Resort
209 moo12 tambon Nongmek Nong Han
Tel : 08 7225 8136
Sangjun Resort
265 tambon Sabang Nong Han
Tel : 0 4291 5077
Thani Resort
213 moo15 tambon Nongmek Nong Han
Tel : 08 1471 3992
Nhonghan Resort
143 moo9 tambon Pung-ngoo amphur Nong Han
Donsanam Resort
420 amphur Nong Han
Tel : 08 1048 3829





Accommodation in Non Sa-at District

Nonsa-ard Resort

13 moo 1 Nonsa-ard Udonthani

Tel : 08 1380 0025

Mittapap Resort

7 moo 2 amphur Nonsa-ard

Accommodation in Phen District

Pasak Resort

216/5 amphur Pen Udonthani

Tel : 08 5003 9891

Phai Whan Resort

57 moo 13 amphur Pen Udonthani

Tel : 08 1729 4600

Accommodation in Nong Wua So District

Nong Wua So Resort

214 Udonthani-Loei amphur Nong Wua So Udonthani

Tel : 0 4228 5700

Accommodation in Sri That District

Rom Yen Resort

72 moo12 tambol Jampee Sri That Udonthani

Tel : 0 4291 0065

Accommodation in Wang Sam Mo District

Kam Charoen Hotel

140 moo11 amphur Wang Sam Mo Udonthani

P.M. House

196 moo1 amphur Wangsammo Udonthani

Tel : 0 4238 7078

Sor.Pinyo

Tambol Phasook amphur Wang Sam Mo Udonthani

Accommodation in Nam Som District

Happy Land Resort

49 moo7 Bansomsook road tambol Srisamran Nam Som Udonthani

Tel : 0 4228 9161

Prasertchoke

102 moo1 Nam Som Udonthani

Whansook

17 moo11 Nam Som Udonthani

Reankaew Resort

3 moo6 tambol Somyeam Namsom Udonthani

Tel : 08 1871 3201

Jiranan Resort

255 tambol Srisamran Nam Som Udonthani

Phupha Daw Resort

349 moo11 tambol Nangua Nam Som

Tel : 08 1057 6677

Phat Nam Nuang Wanlay

248 ban Thasom tambol Srisamran Nam Som

Tel : 0 4228 9239

Ban Suan Resort

378 moo3 tambol Nangua Nam Som

Thungtong Resort

57 moo 7 ban Somsook road Nam Som

Pha Dang Resort

2 moo2 tambol Nangua Nam Som

Tel : 0 4228 7326

Accommodation in Kumphawapi District

Na Tong Resort

245 moo1 amphur Kumphawapi Udonthani

Prakhaiphat Resort

210 moo8 tambol Veangkam amphur Kumphawapi

Tel : 08 1739 6135

Roongrueng Resort

343 moo14 tambol Veangkam amphur Kumphawapi

Tel : 08 1974 5564

Porn Fha

252-253 Chala amphur Kumphawapi

Natong Resort

245 moo1 amphur Kumphawapi

Tel : 0 4233 2132

K.P. Hotel

219 moo 9 tambon Pandon Kumphawapi Udonthani

Tel : 0 4233 2222-6

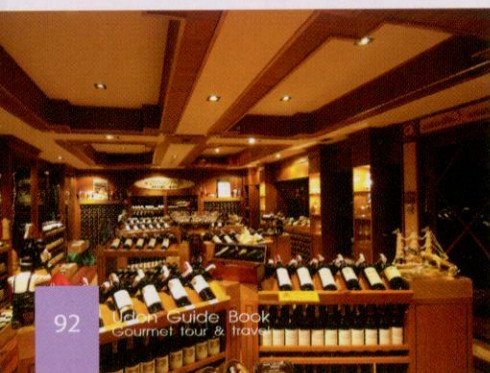
Kumpawapi Resort

180 moo 1 Kumphawapi Udonthani

Tel : 0 4233 1743

Photiwet Suan Kum Mai

12/2 moo 13 Kumphawapi Udonthani



Transportation

BY CAR

From Bangkok go strength to highway number 1 (Phahonyothin road) to Saraburi about kilometer 107 choose highway number 2 (Mittraphap road) pass on Nakhon ratchasima, Khon kaen, to Udonthani distance total 564 kilometer

BY BUS

Have fan bus and air conditioner bus between Bangkok-Udonthani everyday

Bus station (North East station - Mor chit)

You can leave your question about transportation
 Transportation company Tel: 0 2567 5599
 UdonThani Transportation Station Tel: 0 4224 7950-2
 407 Pattana company Tel: 0 2272 5272
 Chan tour Tel: 0 2272 5205
 Cherd Chai tour Tel: 0 2272 5264
 Khonsong 99
 Mongkon tour
 Sayan tour

Udon Thani-Khon Kaen

● Fan bus
 Leave from Udon thani 8.00 am. 9.00 am. 10.00 am and 11.00 am
 ● Air conditioner bus
 Leave from Udon thani 06.00 am-11.00 pm

Udon Thani-Sakonnakhon

● Fan bus
 Leave from Udonthani every 30 minutes 04.00 am - 07.30 pm



Udon Thani-Nakonphanom

● Fan bus
 Leave from Udon Thani every 40 minutes 05.10 am - 12.00 am
 ● Air conditioner bus
 Leave from Udon Thani 05.30 am - 02.00 pm (second class)
 ● First class Air conditioner bus price 170 bath

Udon Thani-Ubon Ratchatane

● Fan bus
 Leave from Udon Thani every 40 minutes 05.45 am - 07.00 pm
 ● First class Air conditioner bus 07.00 am, 09.00 am, 11.00 am and 01.00 pm
 ● Second class bus
 Leave from Udonthani 10.00 am and 02.00 pm Udonthani-Chiangmai
 ● Fan bus
 Leave from Udonthani 07.30 am, 05.00 pm, 07.00 pm and 08.30 pm
 ● Air conditioner bus
 Leave from Udonthani 07.00 pm. and 08.15 pm

Udonthani-Chiang-rai

● Fan bus
 Leave from Udonthani 06.15 pm and 08.15 pm
 Air conditioner bus
 Leave from Udonthani 04.15 pm and 08.15 pm

Udonthani-Rayong

● Fan bus
 Leave from Udonthani 07.20 am, 02.40 pm, 03.40 pm, 05.00 pm, 06.00 pm and 07.00 pm
 ● Air conditioner bus
 Leave from Udonthani 08.20 am, 06.00 pm, 06.15 pm, 06.30 pm, 07.00 pm, 07.30 pm, 08.00 pm, 08.30 pm, and 09.00 pm



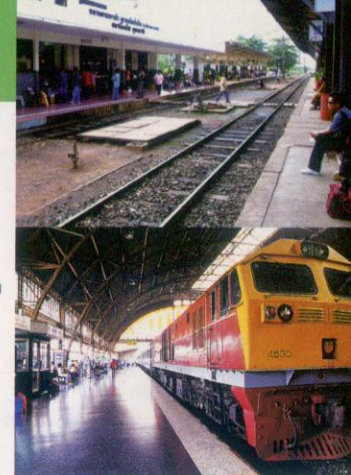
Transportation

BY TRAIN

State Railway of Thailand support trains for Bangkok-Udonthani everyday

You can leave your questions about transportation by train

Transportation support system, State Railway of Thailand
 tel.1690, 0 2220 4334, 0 2223 7010, 0 2223 7020, 0 4222 2061
www.railway.co.th



BY AIR

Thai Airways (company) support airplane from Bangkok to Udonthani everyday
you can leave your question about transportation by airplane tel.1566, 0 2628 2000 www.thaiairways.com and Nok air support airplane from Bangkok to Udonthani everyday tel.1318 www.nokair.co.th Air Asia company tel.0 2515 9999 and Phuket Air tel 0 2679 8999 www.phuketairlines.com



IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBER

	Telephone Number
Udon Thani - Bangkok	
1 Transportation company (Udonthani)	0 4222 1489
2 407 Pattana	0 4222 2121, 0 4224 3800
3 Chan tour	0 4234 3403
4 Rose tour	0 4222 1972, 0 4222 1444
5 Baramee tour	0 4224 6329, 0 4222 3341, 0 4224 4134
6 Lor Rungprasert tour	0 4234 3616
Udon Thani - Ubon Ratchathani	
1 Sayan tour	0 4222 1489
Udon Thani - Chiangmai - Chiangrai	
1 Jakkrapong tour	0 4224 7765, 0 4222 1121
Bus	
1 Udon Kaew tour	0 4224 3222, 0 4224 4747
2 Toiting tour	0 4224 4771-4
3 Kannika tour	0 4224 1378
4 Udonputtaraksa tour	0 4224 4869
5 Udonkwanjai tour	0 4224 1298
6 Prayoon Transport	0 4222 1467, 0 4222 1048
Train	
1 Udon Thani Train Station	0 4222 2061
2 Klang-Nguan (train booking)	0 4222 1066
Booking airplane ticket and others	
1 Thai Airways (Udonthani)	
- Office	0 4224 3222, 0 4224 6697
- Airport	0 4224 6567
2 On time N E	0 4224 6932, 0 4224 6932
3 Cosmos company	0 4232 4591-4
4 Matigo tour	0 4224 1848
5 Thep Charoen	0 4234 3040, 0 4232 5519
6 Than Air Sky	0 4244 7506
7 Matigo	0 4224 1547-8
8 Altinet	0 4224 4041, 0 4224 8606
Hospital	
1 Udonthani hospital	0 4224 8259, 0 4234 8888
2 Prajaksilapakom barrack hospital	0 4234 2777
3 Bornor 23 hospital	0 4222 1111-2
4 Wattana hospital	0 4224 1031-3
5 Aek Udon hospital	0 4234 2555
6 Panyawech hospital	0 4234 3111
7 Morpairoch hospital	0 4224 8101-5
8 Chaikasem hospital	0 4224 3385-6, 0 4224 0448
9 Rattanapat	0 4234 7959

